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The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF
VICTORIA

EXAMINATION COMMENCING DATES 1955.

Preliminary Examination.—May 11; November 16.

Intermediate Examination.—February 16; June 8
(Botany). November 7.

Final Examination.—February 28; May 25; August 29;
November 15.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

360 Swanston Street,
Melbourne.

F. C. KENT, Registrar.

**PHARMACY BOARD
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES**

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the Sydney University on Wednesday, February 2, 1955.

TIME TABLE.

Pharmaceutics I.—Wednesday, February 2, Morning.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic.—Wednesday, February 2, Afternoon.

Pharmaceutics II.—Thursday, February 3, Morning.

Prescription Reading and Posology.—Thursday, February 3, Afternoon.

Practical work commences on Monday, February 7, in the University Laboratories.

Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the examination is £3/3/-.

Applications close with the last post on January 10, 1955.

Watch this column for further announcements.

**Fifth Floor,
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P. E. COSGRAVE,
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Pharmacy Board of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTIONS, 1955.

Whereas three vacancies on the Board will be created in the month of February, 1955, caused by the retirement through effluxion of time of WILFRID RUDOLPH ILIFFE, NIGEL CHARLES MANNING and ALEXANDER WASHINGTON MCGIBBONY, notice is hereby given that I will on the eighth day of February, 1955, proceed to hold an ELECTION of THREE fit and proper persons to serve as members on such Board. Candidates for election must be nominated on or before the 18th day of January, 1955, and if there be more persons nominated than there are vacancies, a poll will be taken on the 8th day of February, 1955. Such nominations will be received at the offices of the Pharmacy Board, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of January, 1955.

Dated the 6th day of December, 1954.

F. N. PLEASANCE, Returning Officer.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria

ANNUAL ELECTION.

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the above Society, it is hereby notified that an ELECTION will be held to fill FOUR ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Council and to elect AN AUDITOR on the 16th day of March, 1955. The retiring members of the Council are Alan Louis Hull, Vivian George Morieson, Eric Scott and Gavin Hartley Williams, and the retiring Auditor is Robert Haydon Morrison. Wednesday, the 23rd day of February, 1955, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates must be lodged, or delivered by post, at the office of the Society, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 16th day of March, 1955.

F. N. PLEASANCE,

Melbourne, December 6, 1954.

Returning Officer.

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HAMLET, Act III,
Sc. 1., Line 162

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As well as containing a re-presentation under one cover of the main features of previous years, the Index Book being introduced in 1955 will include a THERAPEUTIC INDEX of all cards issued to the end of 1954. This new feature should prove most helpful to medical practitioners, and to pharmaceutical chemists helping them choose their adjuncts to treatment. B.P., B.P.C. and Approved Names, arranged alphabetically, will again be

shown in the Approved Name Index, the Proprietary and other names of the same substances being given opposite each of them.

The new Index Book will be in much demand for use at the counter or telephone. Extra copies of the Index Book will be printed to meet the needs of those who will require more than the one copy to be supplied as part of the subscription. Additional copies, 10/- each.

Subscription: £3/3/- for the year

1954 Cards: A limited number of sets of the 1954 cards is available for new subscribers who would like to commence their library of references with some of the back issues of the cards.—Price, £3/3/- per set. If ordering the 1954 cards, please forward £6/6/- to cover the two years.

We regret supplies of the 1951, 1952 and 1953 cards are no longer available.

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Date.....

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A Greeting

*from the Chairman and Board of Directors
of
The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Coy. Ltd.*

*TO our readers, friends, contributors, our advertisers,
and all those associated with the Journal—Greetings.
The Board of Directors wish you all a Merry Christmas
and a Happy and Prosperous New Year. They appreciate
your interest in the Journal and trust that in the year
now closing you have found something of help and of
value.*

*FROM a year full of work and some worry, we come
to the few days relaxation of our festive season. At that
time I hope my good wishes help you think with satisfac-
tion of the past and anticipate a future of health and
prosperity.*

H. A. BRAITHWAITE.

December, 1954.

THE MONTH

SCIENCE AND PHARMACY

The National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia recently submitted a request to the authorities that Commonwealth Government Scholarships should be made available to enable selected applicants to undertake both the Pharmacy and Science courses.

In other faculties dual scholarships have been granted. For example, a limited number of approvals has been given for Law students to proceed with the course in Law and in Arts under the Commonwealth Government's Scholarship Scheme.

The dual degrees of Pharmacy and Science provide an outstandingly useful qualification for persons planning to enter the fields of pharmaceutical research, teaching or laboratory work. To a person who has qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist, and is seeking further qualification, the degree in Science is a most valuable adjunct. The proposal should therefore have the full support of all pharmaceutical organisations.

N.U.P.S.A. is to be commended on presenting this claim, which we hope will be granted.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT VOTES £300,000 FOR COLLEGE OF PHARMACY BUILDING

The Minister for Public Works, the Hon. S. Merrifield, M.L.A., announced during the reading of the Public Works Appropriation Bill in the Victorian Parliament this month the allocation of £300,000 for the erection of a new College of Pharmacy in Victoria.

The College Council some time ago received advice from the Government that this assistance would be provided. The Minister's recent announcement, however, is the first official public statement on the matter which has been made.

It was disclosed that the new College will be erected in Royal parade, Parkville. When the work is completed the land and buildings at Swanston street, Melbourne, will revert to the State Government. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society will also be required to find the sum of £6000 for each year for 15 years after the money is made available. This will be its contribution to the cost of the new edifice.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE

It is interesting to note that an initial sum of £50,000 has been placed on the Commonwealth Parliamentary Estimates for work on the production of a poliomyelitis vaccine.

Senator Cooper, representing the Minister for Health, said this in the Senate on November 4, when replying to a question by Senator Anderson as to whether he could say what was being done by the Commonwealth Health authorities to test the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine, which was being subjected to extensive study by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in U.S.A.

Senator Cooper added that recent advice was encouraging. The senior medical officer of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories had been working under Salk at Pittsburgh for the past two years. Prior to his return to Australia he would have gained complete and up-to-date knowledge and experience of the work in North America.

MALPRACTICE IN RETAIL TRADE GROWING

The Journal of The Retail Traders' Association of N.S.W. reports that an association has been formed in Perth to check the chaotic state of affairs caused by unscrupulous price-slashing and discount schemes, which refer particularly to the sale in Western Australia of refrigerators, washing machines, etc.

To meet the situation, The Electrical Domestic Appliance Association was formed in W.A. on September 27.

A circular sent by the Association to wholesalers, manufacturers and agents says: "In recent months price-cutting by some retailers has brought about a chaotic state of affairs, particularly with regard to firm list prices."

Some of the objectionable practices include—(1) Bogus wholesale departments as a subterfuge to plain price-cutting; (2) offering discount coupons; and (3) encouraging social clubs throughout Government departments.

One of the rules of the Association requires manufacturers or their representatives to agree not to supply any retailers who break the agreement.

It calls for retailers to withhold support from wholesalers, manufacturers or representatives who commit a breach of the regulations. The fact that sporadic outbreaks of price-cutting and discount-giving is growing indicates how necessary it is to remain alert and to check such practices, which, if they spread, could be exceedingly detrimental to retail traders.

Commenting on this practice, the Editor of "The Journal of the Retail Traders' Association of N.S.W." has this to say: "The R.T.A. has no wish to discourage competitive trading; in fact, it has done much by its efforts to restore competition. The essential elements of competition are, however, quality of merchandise, merchandising ability, price and service.

If retailers are honest with one another, they should be able to cut out discounts. If they are not honest, the whole of the trade may have to come in on this type of trading, and smash it that way, whatever the cost."

In the same article this Journal records that the Association is making every effort in New South Wales through various channels to try to ensure that co-operative societies are taxed on equal terms with other sections of the community.

JOURNAL POSTAL ADDRESS AND REGISTERED OFFICE

The Journal dates its origin back to 1886, when it commenced as a Victorian publication. Extension of its activities to become a Federal Journal, circulating to all States of the Commonwealth and to New Zealand came in 1920.

Throughout that long span of years the address of the Journal has been at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne.

Change is now on the way, and the first move, at the end of this year, will be the transfer of the registered office and business section to new premises on the fourth floor of the new Guild building, "Guild House," at 24-26 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

Communications to the Editor and articles offered for publication should be addressed as at present to 360 Swanston street, Melbourne.

Telephone numbers will be: Editor, FJ 5161; advertising and accounts section, FB 3774.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

EXPERIENCES AND IMPRESSIONS OF ESSENTIAL OIL CHEMISTRY OVERSEAS

By A. R. Penfold.

My selection as the recipient of the Fritzsche Award of the American Chemical Society for 1954 was fortuitous, as Mrs. Penfold and I had planned to visit the United Kingdom and parts of Europe that year. Otherwise it would not have been practicable for me to receive the award in person at the 125th meeting of the American Chemical Society, held at Kansas City, Missouri, March 23 to April 2, 1954.

I left Southampton by the "Liberte" on March 16, and arrived in New York on the 22nd. After a few days in New York, I proceeded by air (1500 miles) to Kansas City, where the address entitled "Recent Studies on the Volatile Oils of the Australian Flora" was presented in the ballroom of the Hotel President on March 26. The award was presented at a special function held in the auditorium of the new City Hall on March 27, at 8.30 p.m. The return journey to London was made by B.O.A.S. "Monarch" on April 4. The direct flight from New York to London Airport occupied less than 12 hours.

Previous recipients of the award had presented their addresses before the Division of Organic Chemistry, but my address was given before the Division of Biological Chemistry. It was the only paper dealing with essential oils presented at the 125th meeting. The idea in presenting the address before the Division of Biological Chemistry was to interest a much wider audience by discussing other aspects of essential oil investigations than strictly constitutional studies. We anticipate that our present studies in Sydney will lead to the elucidation of the age-old problem of the origin and function of the volatile oil in the plant. In the field of essential oil chemistry there has in the last few years been a slow and definite trend away from the constitutional studies of the organic chemist. These studies have dominated the essential oil field for the last half-century. The shift has been toward the biological side, and the questions on how oils are synthesised by plants and their significance in the plant's economy have brought into the essential oil field the geneticist, the plant biochemist and the plant physiologist.

During the course of my visit to the United States of America I had the pleasure of spending some time with Dr. Ernest Guenther, the author of that admirable publication "The Essential Oils," Vols. 1-6, and his colleagues at Fritzsche Bros. Inc., New York. Studies in essential oil chemistry in the U.S.A.—and, for that matter, in the United Kingdom and Europe as well—are

concerned mainly with the constitutional side of sesquiterpenes, using, of course, modern physical techniques, such as infra-red spectra, etc. The terpenes have been exhaustively studied, but the sesquiterpenes have proved to be a very difficult group. These fundamental studies are of great interest to us here, for many Australian essential oils are rich in these high-boiling constituents, several of which are awaiting investigation here.

My colleague, Sir John Simonsen, F.R.S., now living in retirement, is completing Vol. 4 of his "Terpenes," the standard text-book on this subject. Apart from the work in progress on the sesquiterpenes, there appears to be little new, although some interesting work is proceeding in several of the United Kingdom laboratories on improved techniques of fractional distillation. Incidentally, Drs. Gascoigne and Overend, of the University of Birmingham, are working on the biosynthesis of natural rubber. They are looking for possible precursors, and are naturally interested in our own work here, in view of our studies on the precursors of the essential oils in the eucalypts and other Australian oil-yielding plants.

Incidentally, I formed a very high opinion of Messrs. W. R. Littlejohn, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., and F. V. Wells, Editors respectively of the two English publications "The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record" and "Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics." I should like to congratulate both these gentlemen upon the excellence of their publications, and for their efforts to maintain a high standard for their contributions. I have noted a steady improvement in the various articles published in these journals during the past two years.

Excellent fundamental work is being done by Dr. Y. Rene Naves and his colleagues in Geneva, Switzerland. We visited Geneva specially to meet this distinguished chemist, who has contributed so much to our knowledge of nerolidol, the irones and the ionones. Unfortunately, insufficient time was available for us to meet Professor Ruzicka, another distinguished chemist, who has done much to make Switzerland famous in essential oil chemistry. It is worthy of special mention that the commanding position of the firm of Givaudan & Company in the commercial world is due to the generous support accorded the work of its scientific staff. I have noted a very marked decline in the influence of many firms who have failed to support a progressive programme of research. Fundamental research costs money, but it pays handsome dividends in the end, and this applies with special emphasis to the essential oil work.

The South of France, noted for its floral perfumes, appears to be entering a phase of gradual decline, due to changing social and economic conditions. Grasse still continues to produce substantial quantities of high-

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quality oils, but the high prices of land and the tourist trade has absorbed a large proportion of the labour, and resulted in areas going out of production.

On the other hand, plantations of *Eucalyptus citriodora* have come into production in Southern Rhodesia, whilst considerable quantities of the oil from *Leptospermum citratum*, the "lemon scented" tea tree, are being exported from Kenya. Small supplies of the oil of *Melaleuca bracteata*, the black tea tree, are also available from Kenya. This oil is rich in phenol ethers, which are noted for their insect repellent properties. It is also a useful "booster" for insect sprays made from pyrethrum.

Some very important pilot plant work is in progress in the United States of America on the economic production of the olefinic aldehydes (such as citral and citronellal) and the corresponding alcohols (geraniol and citronello) from acetylene. The results of this investigation are awaited with interest, as they may have a revolutionary influence upon the present natural sources of supply of these perfumery products.

On summing up my impressions, I would say that the essential oil industry from the commercial angle is at present at a very high level, but, apart from the sesquiterpene work proceeding in the United States, United Kingdom and Europe, the research side is very quiet. The Fritzsche Award of the American Chemical Society is certainly an incentive. It is felt that a similar award by United Kingdom interests might also be a stimulating incentive. Our work here is highly regarded abroad, and it is generally conceded that with the unique material available in our experimental plantations we hold the key to the lock that will release one of Nature's long-sought secrets, i.e., the origin and function of essential oils in plants.

PROGRESS IN CHEMOTHERAPY. PROBLEMS CONFRONTING CHEMOTHERAPY

(Abstract of a British Association Discussion.)

The Chemistry Section of the British Association, at its Annual Meeting in Liverpool in September, 1953, discussed the progress made in chemotherapy and the problems that faced chemists and biologists in their search for new chemotherapeutic compounds.

Dr. B. A. Hems (development manager, Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.), who dealt with the chemistry of antibiotics, said that it was only 12 years ago that penicillin had been brought to the world's attention as a possible agent for the clinical treatment of bacterial diseases. Since then a great deal of energy had gone into the study of naturally-occurring substances to find new antibiotics. Of the many organisms studied, several had been isolated and investigated chemically as well as biologically, and the chemistry of the antibiotics was now a very large subject.

Dr. Hems said that the constituents of the five principal antibiotics (penicillin, streptomycin, Chloromycetin (chloramphenicol), aureomycin and terramycin) had been elucidated in complete detail. Penicillin was a weak organic acid, stable only in the form of its salts or derivatives, soluble in water, but readily distilled. It was peculiar in being the only naturally-occurring substance to contain the rare "lactam" ring. Streptomycin, on the other hand, was a very strong organic base, again used in the form of its salts in aqueous solution and, like penicillin, used principally by injection. Its molecule was composed of three distinct polyhydroxy compounds; the first was closely akin to inositol, the second to glucosamine, while the third had a peculiar branched chain sugar of a new type. Chloramphenicol was a much simpler chemical molecule, more stable than penicillin and streptomycin. It could be administered orally for the treatment of intestinal infections: it was the only naturally-occurring nitrobenzene derivative.

Aureomycin and terramycin, Dr. Hems continued, were amphoteric; they formed salts with both bases and acids; they could be administered either by mouth or by injection. They were derived from a four-ring system, naphthacene, that had been known for some time, but the detailed constitution of the molecule was intricate. If one supported the present-day assumption that all drugs acted by interference with metabolites essential to the growth of the parasites, the only one of the five antibiotics that bore any resemblance to known metabolites was chloramphenicol, of which the side chain resembled that of serine, theanine and adrenaline.

In the search of chemotherapeutic compounds two factors operated:—(1) Chance discovery; (2) a working hypothesis, which depended on a knowledge of the structural formulae of chemical groupings known to have useful therapeutic effect, and a knowledge of biochemistry. This view was expressed by Dr. F. L. Rose (a senior chemist, Dyestuffs Division, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.), who said that a third factor might operate in the future. This he called the rational approach, the "ideal approach, not realised yet," where the chemist would know the precise and detailed structure of the chemical system of the cell to be destroyed, and instanced the lack of knowledge of the chemistry of the tubercle bacillus.

The dramatic successes of penicillin and the other antibiotics in the past ten years had tended to overshadow the achievements of the organic chemist in providing chemotherapeutic agents by synthesis, said Dr. Rose. There were those who considered that this approach to chemotherapy had had its day. Dr. Rose said that, whereas Nature had been experimenting for millions of years, man's practice of synthetic organic chemistry was still little more than a hundred years old. It might be that such complex structures as were to be found in some of the antibiotic molecules had been devised as a means of self-defence during the processes of evolution, to minimise the competition for nutriment between primitive forms of life. These complex syntheses evolved by Nature had to be based on the chemical processes normally occurring in the cell concerned, and while these were of unmeasured scope it was clear that limitations did exist.

The organic chemist, on the other hand, continued Dr. Rose, while compelled as yet to utilise simple molecules, had the advantage that he could employ chemical groupings and structures that were unknown and foreign to Nature, with the result that he is often able to achieve the same useful therapeutic effect with more accessible compounds, as exemplified by the use of the sulphonamide radicle in the sulphanilamide class of drugs. The chemist, possessed with increasing knowledge of the chemistry of vital processes, had been able to direct his effort with considerable success against most of the major diseases that affect the animal organism. Dr. Rose recounted some of the early successes of the organic chemist in chemotherapy which were associated with the development of the synthetic dyestuffs industry (which had its beginnings in "the misguided attempts of William Perkin to synthesise quinine").

The new dyestuffs had demanded an extensive investigation of the chemistry of phenol and aniline derivatives, thus providing at the intermediate stage a whole range of new organic structures for trial as medicaments. The familiar aspirin and phenacetin were early gains for medicine. The final dyestuffs themselves had attracted the attention of a number of workers, notably Paul Ehrlich in Germany, because of their staining properties, often specific, for the causative parasites of diseases such as malaria and trypanosomiasis. The possibility of a related lethal action on the parasites had called for the trial of selected dyestuffs in infected animals. In this way methylene blue, still in use today as a dyestuff, had been found to afford slight protection in malaria, and by combining certain

structural features of this substance with those of the natural anti-malarial agent quinine, organic chemists in a series of researches extending over 50 years, had produced in turn the synthetic drugs pamaquin, mepacrine (of vital concern during the war), chloroquin and proguanil (Paludrine). Similarly, the early trace action of the cotton-dyeing colouring matters of the Congored class in experimental sleeping sickness had led in due course to the highly active suramin, and as a later descendant, Anttrycide.

The sulphonamide drugs had also owed their beginnings to the trial of a substance, first prepared as a dyestuff, in mice infected with streptococci, although the reason for this had been the close relationship of the latter (Prontosil red) to a known antiseptic dyestuff, chrysodin. With the great increase in knowledge of the chemistry in living cells, a more rational approach to chemotherapeutic discovery is now possible, and chemists were able to go a considerable way in devising likely drugs on paper before they put their ideas into practice in the laboratory. So far no really outstanding discoveries had come through these means, though the high score of near-misses augured well for the future. Even so, the unexpected still happened, and recent examples were the discovery of the cheap veterinary anaesthetic agent Anavenol (naphthoxyethanol), and the anti-tuberculous drug isoniazid (isonicotinic acid hydrazide). The former had been intended as an anthelmintic (for treatment of worm infestations in cattle), while the latter had only been regarded as an intermediate substance in a series of reactions designed to produce a compound for trial in tuberculosis.

The third speaker was Prof. B. G. Maegraith (A. Jones, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool University), who concerned himself with the biological approach to chemotherapy. Professor Maegraith said that there was an element of "luck" which a previous speaker had called "intuition." The logical approach to the development of new chemotherapeutic compounds involved a combination of the intuitive approach and the "long approach or Teutonic method," in the latter a very large number of compounds being screened for therapeutic activity.

There had been great advances in the last 30 years, chiefly as a result of widening the study of chemotherapy in the bacteriological rather than parasitological field. Great landmarks had been the use of organic as opposed to metallo-organic compounds, the use of sulphonamides, and more recently of antibiotics. Important information concerning the action of drugs, especially in relation to the metabolism of the infective agent, had been obtained from the study of these substances, and theories had been devised which had enabled more logical development of synthetic compounds. We were, however, a long way from scientific chemotherapy based on real knowledge of drug action. There was still plenty of room for guesswork and luck.

This was partly because the complex host-parasite-drug had not yet been fully studied, said Professor Maegraith. The action of a drug depended on all three. Some attention had been paid to the action of drug on host and on parasite, but not nearly enough to the interaction of parasite and host—especially host and parasite. Just as the parasite could change the host and alter its reaction to the chemotherapeutic substance, so the host might affect the parasite for the conditions under which the infective agent exists must inevitably change with the altering physiological state of the sick host. On this point we were almost totally ignorant. This was partly because we had largely lost sight of the problem, and partly because the techniques required for its study were most difficult and tedious.

The significance of this host-parasite relationship was well seen in the case of the malaria parasite within the host red cell. The study of the metabolism of this parasite had been mainly under conditions in which the

natural environment had been grossly disturbed, e.g., on organisms freed artificially from red cells or on blood samples examined *in vitro*. This sort of study did not necessarily bring us any nearer to discovering what happened to the parasite in its natural state in the host. For this new techniques were required. One had recently become available. It had been discovered last year in the laboratories of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine that malaria in rats and monkeys (and probably in man) could be suppressed by the simple process of placing the host on a milk diet. In rats and monkeys the addition of p-aminobenzoic acid to the milk resulted in the reappearance of the disease. This simple experiment indicated a very important principle, namely, that by altering the conditions of the host the parasite might be affected and knowledge of its metabolic activities and requirements studied. In other words, it had become possible, to a limited extent, to perform highly unnatural *in vitro* investigations, *in vivo* in the natural conditions of the host. There was good hope that this new method and others like it would lead to profitable study of infective agents in their natural environment, and thence to a more logical approach to chemotherapy.—"Export Review," November, 1953.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES AND RESEARCH IN CHEMOTHERAPY

(An Editorial Note in "Chemistry and Industry,"
September 25, 1954.)

Several company chairmen, including Dr. Fleck, of I.C.I. Ltd., have drawn attention in their annual reports to the dangers inherent in the price-control of medical products by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry, through the National Health Service, is now the principal customer of the pharmaceutical industry. In an effort to reduce the costs of the service, the Ministry is attempting in many cases to induce the doctor to prescribe, instead of an "ethical" or proprietary drug, its standard equivalent, which is frequently chemically identical. Leaders of the industry fear that this practice, if pushed too far, may make research in chemotherapy unprofitable in the long run.

For every new drug that finds its way on to the pharmacists' shelves, hundreds or even thousands of chemical compounds may have been synthesised in the laboratory, and screened by pharmacological tests on animals, finally perhaps by clinical trial on man, only to be rejected for one reason or another.

The cost of all this work has to be covered largely by the selling price of the new successful drugs. On the range of old-established products marketed by many firms, the profit margin is comparatively low.

Even then it is by no means plain sailing. In the United States it has been estimated that of 2000 new "ethical specialities" aimed at the medical profession in the period of 1948-52 only 54 had established themselves as attractively profitable products, and only 100 were thought to be covering costs. ("Chemical Week," 1954, 74, (9), 47-50.) The vast research facilities of the American industry can only be maintained by the immense rate of production and the high prices charged for successful new medical specialities.

If the British pharmaceutical industry is not permitted to recoup itself in this way, research will inevitably suffer. It might be argued that medicine could progress satisfactorily by using drugs of foreign invention produced here under licence. But it cannot be denied that valuable export business would be lost to Great Britain. This might well outweigh any saving that could be credited to the Health Service.

Another important aspect is that of national prestige. Drugs find their way into millions of homes all over the world. The interest taken in them by the average man is intense, as can be deduced by the

amount of space given to drugs by popular reviews of the "Digest" type. If Britain is to retain her place as a leading scientific nation, she must contrive to be as far to the forefront in the introduction of new and effective drugs as she already is in the fields of automobiles, aircraft, plastics and synthetic fibres. In many quarters abroad there appears to be an impression that the British pharmaceutical industry is inferior to that of the U.S.A., Germany and Switzerland. This must not be allowed to persist.

ION EXCHANGE RESINS

Some Applications in Medicine.

The principle of ion exchange has been known for at least a century, but until recently it has been little used apart from laboratory procedure. The principle employed is the exchange of electrolytes between a solution and the exchange substance, but as in the past, the substances available were not particularly active, in industry at least, accepted physical methods such as distillation and recrystallisation were generally employed.

The present phase dates back to 1935, when Adams and Holmes synthesised anion and cation exchange resins, which at that time were employed in industry and agriculture for such purposes as softening water, decalcifying milk and refining sugar. Some ten years later their use in medicine was reported, and a good deal of clinical work on them was carried out in the United States, but it was not until 1950 that the substances became available in this country. Chemically, these substances are polymeric electrolytes of complex structure and a high molecular weight, and have the ability to bind a diffusible ion and, under certain physical conditions, exchange it for one of a similar charge; hence under such conditions ions in solutions can be removed and exchanged for those originally held at the site of exchange.

In medical practice both anion and cation exchange resins have been employed, although the former are less generally used, and most of the preliminary work has been carried out in America. A few are capable of neutralising acid and consequently have been employed in the treatment of peptic ulcer, and their insolubility prevents the production of alkalosis. Their effect is to absorb acid and carry it to the duodenum and lower parts of the alimentary tract, where in an alkaline medium the chloride ion is released and returned to the body and replaced by an hydroxyl ion.

The cation exchange resins absorb ions which are positively charged, such as sodium, potassium and calcium, and are of two types, the sulphonic and carboxylic, the former being strongly and the latter weakly acid. In clinical practice the cation exchange resins have been used in the treatment of hypertension in which they remove sodium, and are employed as adjuncts to a low sodium diet. In congestive heart failure they increase the diuresis and assist in relieving oedema, and have also been similarly employed in nephrosis, hypertension and the toxæmias of pregnancy.

One valuable use is in conjunction with injections of organic mercurial compounds, when they increase diuresis and allow injections to be made at less frequent intervals. Being insoluble, and therefore not absorbed, they are non-irritant and have a low toxicity, but their chief disadvantage is the lack of specific action which is apt to make their effect somewhat uncertain.

A recent application which is of considerable interest is the demineralisation of water, a use which has been developed in this country by a firm specialising in water softening processes.

Other applications include the purification of water for boilers in power houses, as well as many chemical and pharmaceutical processes where water of a high degree of purity is required.—The Retail Chemist, August, 1954.

BISMUTH CARBONATE IN GASTRIC ULCER

After about ten years during which bismuth carbonate has been regarded as obsolete in the treatment of hyperacidity and gastric ulcer, there has recently been an increased interest in it, and a number of favourable reports have appeared. To investigate the effects of bismuth carbonate in these conditions Pygott has carried out a radiological examination in normal persons and in patients with gastric ulcer, to whom the salt was given in the form of a cream containing 20 gm. in 2 fl. oz. water. His purpose was to find the time taken for the stomach to be emptied of the bismuth and to investigate the extent to which the bismuth adhered to the crater of the ulcer and to the rugi of the stomach. He found that the bismuth usually flocculated and did not give persistent coating of the rugi. A small amount remained in the crater of the ulcer in a small number of patients for up to one hour. The author's conclusion is that the adherence of bismuth carbonate to the gastric mucosa is unlikely to be an important factor in any clinical effectiveness it may have. When the bismuth carbonate was administered with milk or egg or immediately after a meal, it remained longer in the stomach than when given alone as an aqueous suspension between meals.—The Export Review, August, 1954.

SYNTHESIS OF A PITUITARY HORMONE

The synthesis of oxytocin, a principal hormone of the posterior pituitary, has been announced by Prof. V. du Vigneaud, Professor of Biochemistry, Cornell University Medical College, and his colleagues, C. Ressler, J. M. Swan, C. W. Roberts, P. G. Katsoyannis and S. Gordon (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 75, 4879; 1953). Oxytocin causes contractions of the uterus, and is also concerned with the "let-down" of milk from the mammary gland. Previous work had shown that natural oxytocin on hydrolysis yields leucine, isoleucine, tyrosine, proline, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, glycine and cystine, and three molecules of ammonia. Based on these results, a synthetic product was obtained by a method described, and had the biological properties of natural oxytocin. The authors remark that if the identity of the synthetic material with oxytocin is confirmed this will be the first synthesis of a polypeptide hormone.—"Nature," June 26, 1954.

POISONING BY CALOMEL IN TEETHING POWDERS

H. G. Farquhar. ("Lancet," 1953, 265, 1186.)

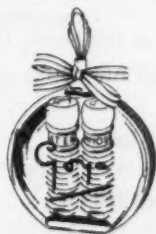
A five months old boy, having recovered from pink disease, produced by ingestion of 52 mg. of calomel in teething powders twice weekly for a month, died 13 months later after another 102 mg., given in two doses over three weeks. Urine analysis showed a mercury content of 90 µg. in 100 ml., and necropsy revealed gross oedema of all tissues and severe renal damage. A six months old boy, who had received 13 mg. of calomel every night for three months, was admitted to hospital with the symptoms of pink disease, and died six days later. Urine analysis showed a mercury content of 404 µg. in 100 ml. Analysis by Laug and Nelson's method showed the mercury content of liver to be 3300 µg./145g. of tissue, and of kidney 18,500 µg./45g. of tissue. In the absence of any conclusive evidence of beneficial effects in infants, and in view of its possible harmful effects, the sale of teething powders containing calomel should be condemned.—"J. Pharm. Pharmacol.," VI, 5, 354 (1954).



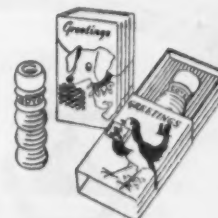
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1 Finger Burn Dressing

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A77.

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2 only 1" x 3 yd. Bandages
1 only 1½" x 3 yd. Bandage
1 only 2" x 3 yd. Bandage
1 envelope Absorbent Wool
1 envelope Boric Lint

1 bottle Sal Volatile
3 Safety Pins
1 tube Acriflavine Jelly
1 bottle Solution of Iodine with brush

Adaptoplast Wound Dressings

A76.

Contents:

1 Compressed Triangular Bandage
1 envelope Cotton Wool
1 envelope Boric Lint
1 only 2" x 4 yd. Bandage
1 only 2½" x 4 yd. Bandage
1 only 1½" x 3 yd. Bandage
1 tin Plaster

1 tube Acriflavine Jelly
1 bottle Solution of Iodine with brush
1 bottle Sal Volatile
1 card Safety Pins
Nucklets
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and 590 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne



PRESERVATIVE IN INSULIN INJECTIONS

Insulin is almost universally dispensed in multi-dose containers, this being the most convenient form for a preparation which is given by hypodermic injection at frequent intervals and in widely varying dosage according to the patient's needs. According to the B.P., it is required that an injection solution so presented shall contain a preservative. Penol 0.5 per cent. is the prime example of a preservative, but it is permissible to use any other substance which has equivalent bacteriostatic action. Sykes and Hooper have re-emphasised the importance of pH in the bacteriostatic properties of solutions. Soluble insulin is adjusted to a pH of 3, as also is globin zinc insulin. Protamine zinc insulin has a pH of 7. The effect of different concentrations of phenol against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacterium coli*, *Bacillus subtilis* spores and mould spores at different pH values was measured, and it is concluded that the acid conditions enhance the antibacterial properties of phenol. A 0.2 per cent. phenol at pH 3 is shown to be as effective as 0.5 per cent. phenol at pH 7. In the case of protamine zinc insulin, though the pH does not enhance the antibacterial potency of phenol, protamine itself does.—The Export Review, September, 1954.

ANTIMALARIAL PROPERTIES OF PYRIMETHAMINE (DARAPRIM)

L. H. Schmidt and C. S. Genthner (J. Pharmacol. 1953, 107, 61).

A systematic evaluation has been made of pyrimethamine (2:4-diamino-5-p-chlorophenyl-6-ethylpyrimidine) against *P. cynomolgi* infections in the rhesus monkey. It was effective in small doses in checking the development of both pre-erythrocytic and late exoerythrocytic stages, and is a highly effective suppressive when administered at weekly intervals. Against erythrocytic infections it is active in extremely small doses, but comparatively large doses are required for control of infections in all cases. The drug is most effective when given in multiple daily doses, and its slow action suggests that it will be unsatisfactory in the treatment of falciparum infections. Its mode of action is identical with that of chlorguanide. Both the sexual and asexual forms rapidly develop resistance to pyrimethamine, and these are equally resistant to chlorguanide, but susceptible to chloroquine. The greatest value of pyrimethamine would appear to be as a routine suppressive, its slowness of action and potentiality to induce resistance being serious limiting factors in the treatment of active infection.—J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 5.6.397 (1953).

PREPARATION OF SOLUTION OF CHLOROXYLENOL

By John B. Lloyd and Barbara W. Clegg.

(Abstract of paper read before British Pharmaceutical Conference, Oxford, 1954.)

In preparing routine batches of solution of chloroxylenol, a wide variation from batch to batch was observed in the volume of oleic acid required to adjust the soap solution to the official end-point. Investigation showed this to be due to the masking of the colour change of bromothymol blue in yellow solutions. The disappearance of the pink colour of phenolphthalein, however, was more readily observed, and, from a curve showing the relationship between the pH value and the volume of oleic acid added, it was possible to calculate what further volume was required to reach

the official or any other desired point. During the course of the work experimental evidence was obtained to show that indicators do not provide a reliable guide to the pH value of soap solutions, and that solution of chloroxylenol may be much more alkaline than would be expected from the colour which it gives with bromothymol blue. The following formula and method of preparation gave a reproducible product having a pH value of 8.1 (glass electrode), which was more stable than the official preparation. The bactericidal activity was unaffected:

Chloroxylenol	50 gm.
Terpineol	100 mls.
Alcohol (95%)	200 mls.
Castor Oil	63 gm.
Potassium hydroxide	13.6 gm.
Oleic Acid	a sufficient quantity

Distilled water, sufficient to produce 1000 mls.

Dissolve the potassium hydroxide in 15 mls of distilled water, and add while hot to a solution of the castor oil in 63 mls of the ethanol (95%). Mix and set aside for 10 minutes or until a small portion remains clear for 10 minutes when diluted with 19 times its volume of water. Add, with stirring, sufficient oleic acid until a small volume of the soap solution just ceases to give a pink colour when mixed with an equal volume of solution of phenolphthalein. Add 10 mls of oleic acid. Dissolve the chloroxylenol in the remainder of the ethanol (95%), mix with the terpineol and add to the soap solution; finally add sufficient distilled water to produce 1000 mls.

(From the Pharmaceutical Department, Manchester Royal Infirmary.)

—"Pharm. J.," September 18, '54.

STABILITY OF SUCCINYLCHOLINE CHLORIDE INJECTION

By M. P. Earles, G. E. Foster, Beryl L. Hardstone and G. A. Stewart.

(Abstract of paper read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Oxford, 1954.)

Stability tests on injection of succinylcholine chloride have been carried out. The injection used in the investigations was prepared to the formula:—

Succinylcholine chloride (anhydrous salt)	50 gm.
Water for injection	1000 mls.

When required for 10-ml-multidose containers, 0.1% of chlorocresol was added. The injection was sterilised in an autoclave. The product had pH 3.4. Equal numbers of 10-ml vials were stored in the laboratory at room temperature and in a cupboard maintained at 37° C. Samples were tested chemically for hydrolysis, chromatographically for the presence of hydrolytic products and biologically for potency. Providing that no buffering agent is present, the extent of hydrolysis of the solution may be assessed by determination of the free acid liberated. The following table summarises the results obtained when samples were examined iodimetrically.

Percentage Hydrolysis.

Period of Storage	Stored at Room Temperature	
	37° C.	37° C.
Freshly prepared	3.13	3.13
7 weeks	4.65	13.4
12 weeks	5.85	24.5
16 weeks	6.0	31.7
25 weeks	8.1	50.0
36 weeks	11.4	83.0
52 weeks	22.0	100.0

Separation and identification of the hydrolytic products present in injection of succinylcholine chloride

by paper partition chromatography afforded confirmation of the iodimetric results.

Biological assays were carried out on samples of the injection, using the phrenic nerve-diaphragm method, described in the B.P. 1953 for the biological assay of d-tubocurarine chloride. The results of the experiments are included in the table at head of the next column:

The present investigation has established that injection of succinylcholine chloride undergoes deterioration on storage. The results have been confirmed when samples of the injection, purchased on the open market, and stocks returned by customers have been examined. An experiment in which some unsterilised injection solution was kept for 46 weeks in a refrigerator at 0° C. showed that at the end of that period no loss of potency was detected when the solution was tested biologically, using the rat diaphragm-phrenic nerve preparation. The authors suggest that injection of succinylcholine chloride should be labelled: "This preparation when stored in a cool place below 10° C. may be expected to retain satisfactory potency for 12 months after its date of manufacture."

Percentage Loss in Potency.

Storage	Conditions of Storage	Loss in Potency, Per Cent.
Freshly prepared.		4.7
12 weeks	37° C.	28.9
25 weeks	"	58.5
36 weeks	"	88.8
52 weeks	"	97.1
12 weeks	Room Temperature	4.9
52 weeks	"	19.5

From the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford.

—"Chemist and Druggist," September 18, 1954.

DIAMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND THE NEW CODEX

In connection with the proposed retention in the British Pharmaceutical Codex 1954 of certain preparations of diamorphine, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have approved a recommendation of the Codex revision Committee that the following statement be included in the introduction to the book:—"Two preparations of diamorphine hydrochloride have been retained at the direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to avoid difficulties which would otherwise occur in connection with the Dangerous Drugs Regulations. The Council, however, endorses the recommendation, in the monograph on diamorphine hydrochloride, that it should be used with great caution and only when less dangerous cough depressants have proved inadequate or unsuitable."—"The Retail Chemist," September, 1954.

SOME RECENT FORMULAE

(From the "Pharmaceutical Journal," 9/10/54.)

Antihistamine Ointment Base.

Cetyl alcohol	9.2 gm.
Stearyl alcohol	9.2 gm.
Sodium lauryl sulphate	1.5 gm.
Propylene glycol	10.0 gm.
White petrolatum	30.0 gm.
Distilled water	100.0 mls.

The product is a washable base, in which tripelennamine hydrochloride may be incorporated (6 gm. in 30 gm.).—"Drug and Cosmetic Industry," 1954, 75, 113.

Tripelennamine Cream.

Tripelennamine hydrochloride	0.60 gm.
Glyceryl monostearate	4.50 gm.
Cetyl alcohol	1.50 gm.
Methyl cellulose	0.30 gm.
Sorbitan monooleate (Span 80)	0.09 gm.
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate (Tween 80)	0.09 gm.
Distilled water, to make	30.00 gm.

The formula prepares a washable cream. ("Drug and Cosmetic Industry," 1954, 75, 113.)

Zinc Oxide-Tar Ointment.

Crude Coal Tar	2
Zinc Oxide	2
Starch	5
Deltyl Extra	2
Soft Paraffin	to 30

Levigate the crude coal tar with the Deltyl Extra, and mix the product with the zinc oxide, incorporate the soft paraffin, and then the starch.

The use of Deltyl Extra (a liquid consisting principally of isopropyl myristate, manufacturer Givaudan-Delawanna Inc., New York) was found to produce an ointment that was free from grittiness. (R. J. Donovan and colleagues, "J. Amer. Pharm. Ass.," 1954, 15, 167.)

Contact Lens Solutions.

Sodium borate, 10H ₂ O	11.5
Boric acid	4.9
Sodium chloride	1.2
Potassium chloride	0.2
Calcium chloride	0.2
Distilled water, to	1000.0

The pH of the solution is 8.7 and the osmotic pressure is equivalent to sodium chloride 0.9%. Alternatively, sodium bicarbonate solutions may be used. A 1.5% solution has a pH of 8.2, and the osmotic pressure equivalent in percentage of sodium chloride is 1.0. A 2% solution of sodium bicarbonate has a pH of 8.2, and an osmotic pressure equivalent of 1.4% of sodium chloride. Freshly prepared solutions of sodium bicarbonate must be used, because the pH increases on standing. ("J. Amer. Pharm. Ass.," 1954, 15, 283.)

Injection of Invert Sugar.

Sodium chloride	100 gm.
Levulose	150 gm.
Dextrose	150 gm.
Benzyl alcohol	10 mls.
Water for injection, to make	1000 mls.

Filter the solution through a glass filter, and fill into 5-ml vials. Plug and seal, and autoclave at 121° C. for five minutes. pH is 4 to 5.

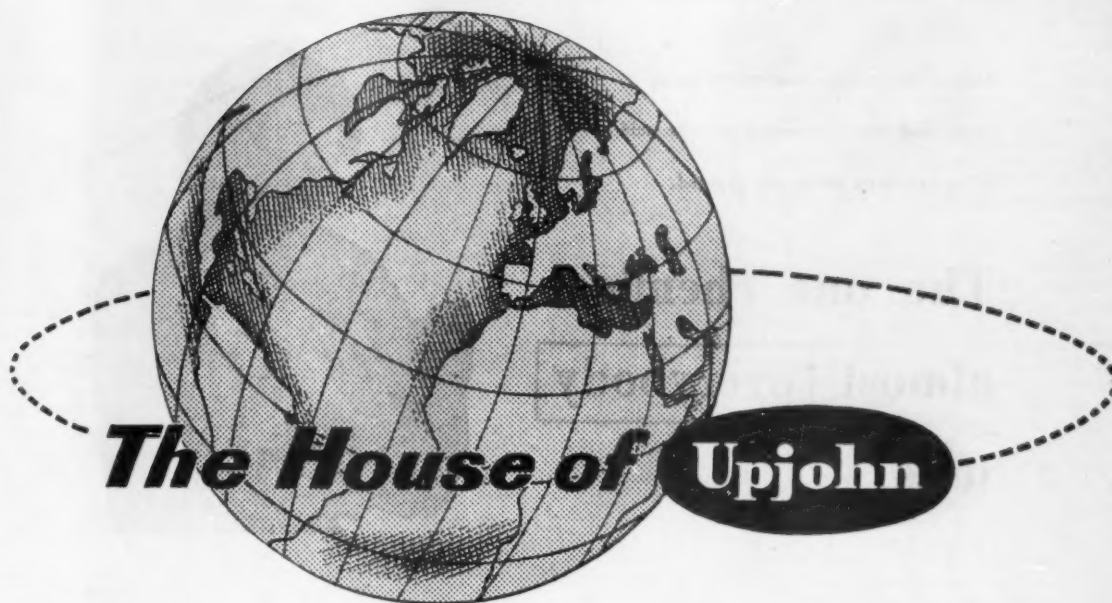
The preparation is used as a sclerosing solution. (J. Murphy, "Bulletin of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists," 1954, 11, 284.)

Injection Diphenylhydantoin Sodium.

Diphenylhydantoin sodium	5 gm.
Propylene glycol	40 mls.
Ethanol, 95%	10 mls.
Water for injection	to make 100 mls.

Add the diphenylhydantoin sodium to about 50 mls of water, add the propylene glycol, ethanol and sufficient water to make 100 mls. If necessary, add sodium hydroxide to pH 12. Sterilise by filtration. Fill into 5-ml sterile vials. Plug and seal.

The pH of the solution is about 12. Five mls of the solution is equivalent to 0.25 gm. of diphenylhydantoin sodium. (J. Murphy, "Bulletin of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists," 1954, 11, 284.)



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THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE IN MODERN EDUCATION

By Dr. H. Hamshaw Thomas, M.B.E., F.R.S.

(Passages from the Presidential Address, British Society for the History of Science, May, 1954.)

Forty years ago or more, students of the natural sciences formed a comparatively small part of the student population of universities of Britain. Today a very different picture is presented. Men and women studying science, medicine, engineering, technology and agriculture are in the majority; students of the arts faculties form only about 43 per cent. of the total number of undergraduates. This means that a very large number of people with the best potential intellectual capacity devote themselves each year to scientific or technological studies. Many of them should become leaders in thought and culture; they should play a leading part in society and in politics, and they will have to help in guiding Britain in the difficult times ahead.

A few years ago the University Grants Committee said in one of its reports, "A University would, in our view, fail of its essential purpose if it did not, by some means or other, contrive to combine its vocational functions with the provision of a broad humanistic culture and a suitably tough intellectual discipline." It seems to me to be a matter of considerable national importance that science students should be given that humanistic culture so that they may become effective and enlightened citizens in the days to come.

Many of those who are in close touch with students are becoming increasingly uneasy about the results of modern specialisation, especially in science. Does the study of natural science in our universities include any real education which will help pupils to understand their fellow men? Does it train them to form sound judgments about the things of everyday life? Does it help them to live more happily in society?

Present-day science students have been specialists since the age of 16 or earlier: they have a very limited knowledge of the world and of the behaviour of man, derived mainly from newspapers and the cinema screen: they know little real history, and are scarcely sensible of their debt to the past. Too often the student has a poor understanding of the meaning of words and of the implications which words can convey; hence he is unable to appreciate poetry and good prose. He is quite at home with formulae and equations—the shorthand of science—but is seldom able to write fluent unabbreviated prose and to express his thoughts in a way that is easily intelligible to others. Even his ability to think logically and to understand the philosophical foundations of his own studies is often weak.

But we must not blame our students for these cultural deficiencies. They all must work extremely hard in endeavouring to learn and remember the vast body of information which is now presented to them, and which they are expected to understand and remember. Every branch of science has progressed enormously during the past 50 years, and the schoolboy of today is taught about subjects which, in my time as an undergraduate, were recent discoveries on the confines of knowledge. Moreover, while the field of study has been steadily increasing, very little of the older material has been omitted. Our universities seem to take little heed of the fact that the load placed on the science students is becoming, or has become, unbearable, and that this in its turn means a demand for more intensive study at school.

The training now given to students of the natural sciences is generally planned, consciously or unconsciously, with a view to the production of professional scientists who will spend their lives at research or teaching. But in fact a considerable number of people do not reach the necessary standard, and have to look

for other posts. Many men and women in this class have undoubted ability; they might become good administrators, works managers, journalists or business men, if their training were broader and less specialised. While the training of students is so detached from human affairs, they are seldom able or willing to embark on a career outside the limits of their own special subjects. For the same reason they are often unsuited to become really effective teachers in schools. The provision of some broad humanistic culture for the majority of university students is thus of importance both to the individual and to the community as a whole.

We must consider what can be done to remedy the situation which I have outlined. What modifications can be introduced into the teaching in the universities and schools to give the science students a broader intellectual training? One suggested remedy is the postponement of specialisation until the pupils' minds are more mature, and the continuation of a study of a wide range of subjects up to or after entry into a university. I do not think this is a satisfactory solution of the problem. Some specialised study at school is valuable, even for those who will not go to a university; it can bring a wonderful zest into the intellectual life of many students. It is also necessary for those who look forward to a career in science, or in other subjects, to have the opportunity of showing that they have the capacity to begin advanced education with good prospects of ultimate success. But when a boy or girl has decided to embark on a particular course of study, all intellectual work which does not seem to be directly connected with the chosen field is regarded as a waste of time. The same consideration applies to students at the university, where the first-year undergraduate finds much new work to interest him and occupy his attention. The best method is not to impose a compulsory study of subsidiary cultural subjects, but to widen our science teaching, so that it not only imparts information about the phenomena of Nature, but also deals with the humanistic aspect of natural knowledge. If we can lead students to appreciate the way in which man's concepts of Nature have been built up, telling them of past failures as well as of successes, and revealing the personal characters of some of those who have worked in the search for knowledge, we should make them better scientists and at the same time illustrate the social and human aspects of their studies. All this can be done by the institution of well-planned courses in the history of science.

In speaking of the history of science I do not mean a mere knowledge of the names and dates associated with discoveries that have stood the test of time. In the first place, I should draw no hard and fast line between the history and philosophy of science. Science is still in essentials "natural philosophy," though the old name is now seldom used. The present-day search for the principles of things can be scarcely understood without reference to its history. Most young scientists need some philosophical training, and we have evidence at Cambridge that many of them find their introduction to philosophy most fascinating. This is an age when few specialists have had a philosophical training, and when non-specialists are unable to understand the language or details of many scientific subjects.

Of the general educational value of history there can be no doubt. The modern biological study of organisms in Nature shows clearly how present-day populations owe their existence to events and changes in the past. Scientific thinking should make us more and more conscious of the fact that we cannot understand man, his societies and social systems, without reference to history. Most boys and girls are taught some English history at school; but it seldom includes enough social history or references to changes in thought and technical skill. Some knowledge of the past and of the ways in which men have acted under different situations is also, I think, of the greatest value

to all of us today when we have to face the complex problems that arise in both public and private affairs.

This reflexion leads to a consideration of what is probably the greatest deficiency in the education of the young scientist. How much does he know of human beings, their motives and desires, their hopes and fears, their affections and hates? Students of the classics, of literature, history and law become well aware of the complex nature of human personality and of its wide variety; but the scientist often seems to think that all men in the world have minds that work like his own. He does not realise the power of the more primitive human instincts, of racial and social background, and of early training. He is thus surprised or disappointed when other people do not act in the way in which he thinks they should behave. Some people appear to regard men as they would substances or organisms in an experiment, where an alteration of environmental conditions is expected to produce a predictable response. Human beings, however, seldom react in that way.

We may not be able to give our students very much insight into human personality; but through the history of science we may, at least, make him aware of the different ways in which some people have thought and acted in the past. The story of the lives of well-known scientists provides a considerable fund of material from which the development of character and the influence of personality can be illustrated. I think that writers and teachers might well pay more attention to the selection of biographical details to bring out the character, good or bad, strong or weak, of the people they describe. We can find among our records plenty of interesting human stories, showing love and affection, jealousy and hate, perseverance in the face of adversity, triumph and tragedy.

The historical approach enables the more important contributions to knowledge to be linked into a connected story. At the same time, it enables many inventions and principles to be understood by reference to the way in which they have developed from simple beginnings. Thus the early experiments of Faraday on electromagnetic induction are not difficult to understand, and when these are known the principle of the modern dynamo can be explained. By this mode of study much can be done to show the way in which biological and medical knowledge has altered the lives of the people of the world, and, may I add, to direct attention to the unacknowledged debt of the inhabitants of Asia and Africa to the labours of European and American scientists. This study will also stress the importance in our lives of vaccination and inoculation, the dangers of bacterial and virus infection, and the value of hygiene. In these days when so many people are terrified by reports of atomic weapons, there is in some minds a feeling that the progress of discovery in the world of Nature is to be regretted; scientists are only regarded as the authors of horrible contrivances. How important it is to show the manifold ways in which everyone has benefited from the labours of the investigators of Nature.—Nature, September 11, 1954.

ELEMENT 100

The announcement in *The Times* of April 12 of the production of element number 100 by Prof. G. T. Seaborg and his collaborators at the University of California follows closely on their discovery of element 99. Although full details of this work have not yet been published, it is clear that extreme care in the handling of minute quantities of short-lived radioactive products was necessary, and the successful outcome of the experiments is a major technical achievement. The mass number of the isotope of element 100 that has been identified is given as 253, and its half-life is about three hours. It was prepared from a plutonium isotope

(presumably plutonium-239) by successive neutron capture, which increases the mass, followed by beta-decay, which increases the atomic number. As a first stage in the process, californium (element 98) was separated chemically from the irradiated plutonium, probably by ion exchange and precipitation methods; the californium in turn was bombarded by neutrons, and elements 99 and 100 so obtained. Since it appears that at least 14 neutrons must have been added to the original material to arrive at the mass number quoted, it is obvious that the work demanded very intense neutron fluxes, such as are available in the reactors of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Identification of the new isotope was presumably based on the α -decay systematics, built up by Prof. Seaborg and others which have proved extremely reliable in this field. Element 100 is stated to behave chemically like erbium, its analogue in the rare-earth group. There is no reason for believing that this will be the last new element to be prepared, although the increasing probability of spontaneous fission as the atomic number advances would appear to limit the total number of elements to about 110.—Nature, April 24, 1954.

POLYETHYLENEGLYCOL ETHERS OF CETOSTEARYL ALCOHOL

By J. W. Hadgraft.

(Abstract of paper read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Oxford, 1954.)

From a pharmaceutical standpoint, a disadvantage of an emulsifying wax is its incompatibility with nitrogenous bases such as proflavine. Non-ionic emulsifying agents provide an alternative to sodium lauryl-sulphate for the formulation of emulsified ointment bases and creams containing nitrogenous organic compounds. They consist, for the most part, of derivatives of polyethyleneglycol. Polyethyleneglycol mono-stearate can be combined with cetostearyl alcohol to form a non-ionic emulsifying wax, but such a preparation has two disadvantages. Emulsifying properties may vary from one sample to another. In preparations of an acid or alkaline reaction, hydrolysis of the ester may occur on storage. Ethers of polyethyleneglycol and cetostearyl alcohol have received less attention than the esters. They have the general chemical formula $\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_4)_m\text{OH}$, in which "n" may be varied over a considerable range. Ethers of this type have been the subject of the present investigation.

To determine the comparative emulsifying properties a series of emulsions, each containing 50% of liquid paraffin, was prepared, containing 1%, 2% and 3% of each of the ethers. They were stored at room temperature and observed after one month. The observations were based solely on visual examination for cracking and creaming, and no attempt was made to determine emulsion stability. The lower members of the series were found more effective in obtaining complete emulsification. There was no significant difference in the behaviour of the ethers towards liquid paraffin and arachis oil.

In combination with cetostearyl alcohol, the ethers produce satisfactory non-ionic emulsifying waxes, and the variation in emulsifying power is then less marked. Non-ionic emulsifying waxes prepared from the members, containing 6 or 10 ethylene oxide units, were equally effective in emulsifying 70% of liquid paraffin or arachis oil. The compatibility of a non-ionic emulsifying ointment containing cetomacrogol 1000 with a range of dermatological medicaments was determined, and evidence was produced to suggest the formation of addition compounds between phenolic substances and the ethylene oxide derivatives. A water-soluble ointment base suitable for chloramphenicol is suggested.

From the Pharmaceutical Department, The Royal Free Hospital, London.

"Chemist and Druggist, September 18, 1954.

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RASH AND DANDRUFF.



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DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Deliberate Short Quantity Reduces

Cost to Patient.

R	Gutt Pilocarpin	2%
	c. Eserine	1%
	Mitte 3ii	

This prescription requires 2.19 gr. of Pilocarpine Nitrate and 0.55 gr. of Physostigmine Salicylate.

To obtain 2.19 gr. of a water soluble drug it is customary to weigh 3 gr. and make an appropriate dilution. The patient is naturally charged for the next number of whole grains above the required quantity. In this case this would be 3 gr.

Because of the high cost per grain of Pilocarpine (viz., 1/1 per gr.) it was decided to use 2 gr. exactly and from this make 110 m. of final product, instead of the 120 m. ordered by the prescriber.

Method:

- (1) Dissolve 1 gr. Physostigmine Salicylate in 220 m. of water.
- (2) Reserve 110 m. of this solution (containing 1/2 Physostigmine Salicyl.).
- (3) In this reserved solution dissolve 2 gr. of Pilocarpine Nitrate.
- (4) Endorse prescription accordingly.
- (5) Heat for 30 minutes at 100 deg. C.

Advantages:

- (1) Avoids fractional quantities of a grain and awkward dilutions.
- (2) Reduces cost of drops by 1/1.

NOTE.—The 110 m. prepared completely filled the 3ii dropper bottle in which the drops were dispensed.

—J.M.M. (Vic.)

Cream for Acid Burns.

R	Calcium Carbonate	33%
	Emulsifying Wax	15%
	White Soft Paraffin	15%
	Hard Paraffin	5%
	Chlorocresol	0.1%
	Water to	100%

The above base is a modification of Crem. Hydrophil (A.C.H.), the Citral being omitted and Chlorocresol being substituted for Pulv. Hydroxybenz. Co. (A.C.H.).

The prescriber required a water miscible cream containing Calcium to place on skin burnt with acid.

—J.M.E. & J.R.C. (Vic.)

Suggested Improvement for Past. Mag. Sulph.

It is well known that Magnesium Sulphate Paste A.P.F. does not keep well, due to the absorption of moisture, which causes it to become thin or very hard. We have found that by making up the paste according to the A.P.F. 1934 formula, with the addition of 4 gr. of Anhydrous Calcium Chloride B.P. to 60 gr. of Magnesium Sulphate Anhydrous, the product remains plastic for a considerable length of time.

A batch made in February, 1952, and stored in a loosely-capped jar is still as plastic as when it was made.

—S.S. (Vic.)



Inadequate Subscription Causes Concern.

R	Tab. Mepilin.
	Tab. Thyroid., 1 gr.
	Tab. Acid. Ascorbic, 250 mg.
	aa iii
	Mitte xii pulveres.

Twelve powders were made up, each containing three of each of the tablets.

It was subsequently ascertained that the age of the patient was 1 1/2 years. Upon learning this the powders made up were rejected and three of each of the tablets were powdered and divided into 12 parts.

—H.G. (Vic.)

Mepilin tablets are a sex hormone preparation containing ethinyloestradiol 0.01mg. and methyltestosterone 3 mg. in each tablet.

Brilliant Green in Oily Lotion of Calamine.

I would appreciate an answer in the "Applied Pharmaceutics" section to the following:

R	Brilliant Green	1%
	Lot. Calamin. Oleos (A.P.F.) ad.	8 fl.oz.
	Gig. m.d.u.	

I tried adding the Brilliant Green by trituration in a mortar, but found it adhered to the sides of same, and a satisfactory product was hard to obtain.

By adding it to the limewater in the preparation of the emulsion I found the aqueous solution would not emulsify. Could you suggest a method?

—M.K.P. (Tas.)

A satisfactory emulsion can be made by modifying the base, by eliminating the limewater.

- (1) Dissolve the Brilliant Green in about 200 m. of water.
- (2) Use about 240 gr. of wool fat plus about 240 m. of Arachis Oil to emulsify this aqueous solution.
- (3) Add the other ingredients and make up to volume with Arachis Oil.

Artificial Tear Solution.

R	Chlorbutol	
	Gelatine aa	0.3 G.
	Locke's Soln. ad	30 c.c.

Sig.—Dispense in dropper bottle. The ingredients at first had us puzzled, for two reasons:

- (a) The strength of the Chlorbutol.
- (b) The solubility of the Chlorbutol and the Gelatine.

References showed that Chlorbutol as a preservative in eye solutions is usually 0.5%, but not knowing much on the keeping properties of Gelatine we decided to use the strength as ordered.

- (1) We prepared Ringer-Locke solution, B.P.C., using recently boiled and cooled distilled water.
- (2) Calibrated a dropper bottle, added some of the solution and then the Chlorbutol and Gelatine and made up to volume.
- (3) After securing the top we placed the container in a boiling water bath for 30 minutes.

The heat was sufficient to dissolve the Gelatine and the Chlorbutol, and on cooling we had a thickened preparation. As the solubility of Chlorbutol is 1 in 130 in water we thought that some may come out of solution after cooling, but this was not evident as the preparation was quite clear.

—F.B. (Vic.)

A touchy subject



But *Sunburned Sue* isn't deliberately defying convention—her painful back and shoulders simply make more clothing intolerable! Such discomfort runs high during the summer months—as does the demand for quick and effective relief. Providing this relief is easy when you employ Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen. This exclusive Abbott preparation not only relieves the pain and discomfort of sunburn, but also helps to protect burned and denuded areas against infection. Combining the analgesic-anaesthetic effect of Butesin Picrate 1% and the bacteriostatic action of

Metaphen 1:5000, this widely used preparation is equally useful in the treatment of minor burns and as a dressing for non-specific ulcers, minor lacerations and abrasions. • Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen is always ready for instant use and may be applied directly to the burned or denuded areas. • Why not have a supply on hand for summer emergencies? Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen is available in convenient $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce, 1-ounce and 2-ounce tubes and 1-pound jars. ABBOTT LABORATORIES (Australia) Pty. Ltd., cr. Missenden & Parramatta Roads, Camperdown, Sydney, N.S.W.

Our New Telephone Numbers are: LA 5195-LA 5197.

Butesin Picrate Ointment
REG. TRADE MARK
 with Metaphen
REG. TRADE MARK

One Hundred Years In Retail Pharmacy

Henshall Family Celebrates Centenary

Samuel Harding Henshall opened a pharmacy in Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, in 1854. In 1869 he was in business at Seymour in association with his brother Charles.

Today the direct descendants of these two pioneer brothers are actively engaged in pharmacy in Victoria.

To mark the centenary of unbroken pharmaceutical service in one family, Henry Charles Henshall, grandson of Samuel Harding, and Charles Kelly, grandson of Charles, entertained a number of guests at a dinner at Scott's Hotel, Melbourne. Each guest received as a souvenir of the occasion an attractively-produced brochure containing a brief record of the activities of the family in pharmacy during the past century.

We know of no other family in Australia which has had a continuous record of service in retail pharmacy for 100 years. Should there be others, we would be interested to hear about them. Because of its historic interest, we publish hereunder the record presented to guests at the centenary dinner.

On February 3, 1852, the smart little Aberdeen White Star liner "Phoenician" reached Plymouth from Sydney carrying gold worth £81,000. It was the first Australian gold to be landed in England, where its arrival caused an excitement which, mounting with each successive shipment, stimulated an exodus from the Mother Country to the distant Victorian goldfields. During that year 102,000 people arrived in the Colony.

Among them was a young man of 25, Samuel Harding Henshall, who reached Melbourne on June 19, 1852, in the "Collector," a ship of 828 tons, under the command of Captain H. Cranston, and carrying full passenger lists of migrants. By profession a pharmaceutical chemist and dentist, young Samuel Henshall was ship's surgeon of the "Collector"—no sinecure on a long voyage in a small, crowded ship under trying conditions.

"Collector's" anchor, splashing into the water of Hob-

son's Bay, brought the ship up amid contrasts. Seen from the anchorage there was sparse evidence of a city. Distant St. Kilda was a small cluster of cottages. From the beach on the east side of the bay a rough trail through sand, marsh and scrub led some two miles overland to Melbourne. At nearer Williamstown were a few stone buildings and a stone pier. But the bay itself was crowded, and "Collector" joined some 50 ships lying there deserted by their crews.

Young Henshall intended to try his luck as a pharmaceutical chemist and dentist in Melbourne. But business in the town was almost at a standstill. The goldfields had attracted others besides the crews of the deserted ships, and he, too, succumbed to the lure, and went to the diggings. How he got on there, and whether he practised his profession there, is not known, but he was back in Melbourne in 1854, in which year he opened a pharmacy in that section of Lonsdale Street which, lying west of Elizabeth Street (that city-bisecting highway whose bullock tracks led northwards to the diggings) was known as Lonsdale Street West. Melbourne was still suffering from gold fever. Business in the city was bad, and he went to Sydney, whence, after a few months, he returned to England.

But Australia had caught him! By 1856 he was back in Victoria. Earlier experience decided him to seek commercial success in the newly-opened country areas, and he made a start in the township of Avenel, which entailed a journey of more than 70 miles by horse-drawn transport over difficult and dangerous country. One of the earliest grazing areas in the north-east, the Avenel district was occupied as early as 1838 by H. Kent-Hughes, who came overland from New South Wales. A short stay there convinced Samuel Harding Henshall that there were greater opportunities at Seymour, a growing Goulburn River town 11 miles south, and in the early 1860's he took on the management of a store there. This was Guild's Store, situated next to the Royal Hotel, later well known to soldiers of both wars as Moodie's Hotel, as Guild's daughter married Moodie, and up till this time Samuel Harding Henshall appears in Victorian directories as a clerk. In 1876 the passing of the Victorian Pharmacy Act necessitated him conducting his pharmacy on his own account. It was in 1879 that he embarked in business in Seymour on his own account as a pharmaceutical chemist.

It seems he had apparently served in his professional capacity in the meantime, for he figured—in 1869—as "a local pharmaceutical chemist" in a widely-published story of a snake-bite cure. "The Argus" of February 5, 1869, and a pamphlet produced by Professor Halford, who, founder of the Medical School at the Melbourne University in 1862, was also famous for his work in snake-bite treatment, record the story in detail. In 1869, Professor Halford gave a lecture in which he proposed the use of ammonia injected into a victim's blood stream as an antidote for snake venom. It is interesting to note that, two months earlier, Henshall and a



A General View of Those Present at the Dinner.



Samuel Harding Henshall.

The Pioneers



Charles Henshall.



Henry Geoffrey Henshall.
First-year apprentice, son of Henry
Charles Henshall.



Henry Charles Henshall.

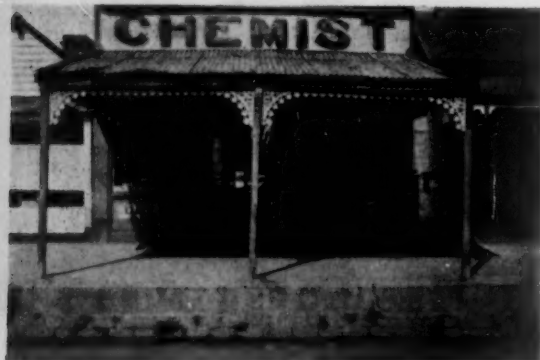
The Present Generation



Charles Kelly Henshall.

fellow chemist named Stillman, in Seymour, saved a boy's life by the use of ammonia in this way, which fact Professor Halford himself records in the following extract from the paper he read to the British Medical Society on the subject in 1869:—

"On the 28th of January, 1869, at two p.m., Stephen Maher, aged nine years, was bitten in the left foot, immediately below the ankle, by a tiger snake. He at once ran home to his mother, who rubbed some salt into the bitten part. Noticing the place turning black and the boy getting giddy, she carried him to a neighbour named Rogers, who scarified the place, and burnt some gunpowder on it. He then carried him on horse-



Branch pharmacy at Nagambie.

back to Mr. Henshall, chemist, of Seymour, who immediately sent for a medical man, and in the meantime treated the boy with Underwood's antidote and brandy and ammonia. The medical man refusing to come, the boy was taken to him, and remained under his treatment till 7 p.m., when, as he seemed to be getting worse, he was taken to Mr. A. Stillman, another chemist, who immediately applied a pledget of lint saturated with strong liquid ammonia to the wound, and administered brandy, ammonia, and hot coffee internally. At 9 p.m., the boy was in a complete state of stupor, and evidently sinking, the body and the extremities being icy cold. Mr. Stillman being now joined by Mr. Henshall, they decided upon using the injection, as recommended by Professor Halford. A half-ounce glass syringe having been carefully charged with diluted ammonia, in the proportion of two parts of ammonia to 10 of water, Mr. Stillman made a lateral incision with a lancet in a vein of the right arm at the bend of the elbow. Mr. Henshall immediately inserted the nozzle of the syringe and slowly injected upwards towards the shoulder, about half the contents of the syringe. The effect was instantaneous; the boy rallied at once from the state of stupor, and the wound in the foot bled afresh. Afterwards friction was applied to his icy cold body and limbs, and hot coffee given ad libitum. By 2 a.m. he sat up in front of a fire, playing with a kitten, and he is now (February 1, 1869) quite recovered."

Such was the account received by me from Mr. Brock, of the flour mills at Seymour. Besides the testimony of the operators themselves, I have been assured of the accuracy of the details by Mr. Sturt, police Magistrate of Melbourne, who was in the township on the night of the accident. Wishing to get every information, I wrote to Messrs. Henshall and Stillman, and on the 17th of February, they thus replied:

"The nozzle of the syringe was unquestionably inserted into the vein without any chance of error. There can be no doubt in our minds of the perfect efficiency of your discovery, and also that this was a real case

of snakebite pushed to the last extremity. The boy is now perfectly recovered, and does not suffer the least inconvenience."

Here was a little fellow sinking, sinking, and suddenly rallying from the stupor; the wound in his foot bleeding afresh. There is a mediaeval touch about this description—something that smacks of the saints, especially as it finishes with the child, after a few hours, playing with a kitten before the fire. It is scarcely possible to imagine a clearer case of failure of ordinary remedies, and of sudden restoration and recovery after the injection of ammonia.

In order to place this story in its true perspective, it is interesting to recall that the fear of snakes amounted almost to a phobia in those days. Snakes were on exhibition in the famous snake-pits of Bourke Street, where the various antidotes were touted, and in Tasmania, Lady Franklin offered a bounty of 1/- for every snake's head produced at the local police station. This cost her £5000 in the first year! Needless to say, the offer was withdrawn.

Professor Halford and Samuel Henshall were evidently well known to each other, for in later years Henshall was asked to add his name to an address presented to the Professor on his retirement.

Shortly after his start in Seymour, with the development of the Goulburn Valley area of Nagambie by the French-born vigneron, Ludovic Marie, Samuel Henshall opened a branch pharmacy in Nagambie township, 17 miles away. He visited this branch weekly until his death in 1889.

Samuel Harding Henshall's name appears in the first register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1868, and had associated with him his young brother, Charles, who is listed in the directories of those times as a "chemist," but does not appear in the pharma-



The pharmacy at Seymour, opened 1869.

ceutical register of that time. It would appear that he was trained by his brother, but did not register. On the death of Samuel Harding, he carried on the business until succeeded by the sons, and he died in 1936 at the ripe old age of 94.

Samuel Harding Henshall had three sons—Charles, Herbert and Samuel Henry. All were engaged in pharmacy. Charles, the eldest, died in 1886, while still apprenticed to his father. Herbert carried on the Seymour business when his father died, assisted by his uncle, Charles; and in 1900, Samuel Henry took over the Nagambie business on a full-time basis. Shortly

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Iron is essential for the treatment of hypochromic anaemia. This is often found during infancy, childhood, puberty, pregnancy and at the menopause. It often follows even mild degrees of menorrhagia. Often the daily food intake of iron is insufficient to meet the increased demand.

Because it is easily absorbed and utilised and because it produces but little gastric irritation, *ferrous gluconate* has found marked and increasing favour as the iron salt of choice for the treatment of the above conditions.

Ferrose is attractive to children. In view of the danger attending overdosage of iron, each jar bears a suitable warning label.

FERROSE

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For the first time iron can be given as an effervescent drink. The usual iron taste is notably absent after taking Ferrose.

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Each level spoonful contains 5 grains of ferrous gluconate, traces of copper and manganese, together with dextrose and cane sugar of each 30%.

Jars of 4 oz.

FERROSE ELIXIR

An alternative preparation for those who prefer to administer ferrous gluconate in a liquid form.

The taste is very pleasant and suggestive of guava. It contains 5% ferrous gluconate (approximately 3 gr. in each fluid drachm).

Bottles of 8 fl. oz. and 16 fl. oz.

Distributed throughout Australia by
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after this the family pharmacy interests moved outwards from the Seymour district. Herbert sold the Seymour business to the late Nicholas White, and himself went into business in Euroa, whence he moved in 1924 to Rochester. Samuel Henry, in 1903, shifted away southwards, and bought from J. Bateman, for £110, a then old-established business in South Melbourne, first opened in 1857, and then carried on by J. G. Marsh and G. W. Chegwidien. He took a very



The pharmacy in South Melbourne, acquired in 1903 from J. Bateman.

active interest in pharmacy affairs of the 1930's, and enlivened many a meeting with his spirited speeches in support of the individual chemist against the encroachment of vested interests.

Again there were sons to carry on the Henshall name in the pharmaceutical world. Herbert had three sons—Harding, Jack and Charles. Harding, the eldest, became a doctor, and has a distinguished record of war service as a Naval Surgeon in Australia's famous 10th Destroyer Flotilla—the "Scrap-iron Flotilla"—in the Mediterranean in 1940-41. Jack went on the land. Charles, the youngest, qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1935, and went into partnership with his father, and when the latter died in 1942 he carried on the Rochester business until 1947, when he moved to Wangaratta, where he bought Rundle's Pharmacy, and continues in business today.

Samuel Henry had one son, Henry Charles, who, born in the Nagambie premises in 1903, qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1927, in which year he started business with a pharmacy in the Melbourne suburb of Thornbury. He bought also a second suburban pharmacy in Armadale. But he sold both of these on the death of Samuel Henry in 1937, and stepped into his father's place in South Melbourne at the well-known Clarendon Street establishment. His one son, Henry Geoffrey, began his apprenticeship to pharmacy in 1954.

And so the wheel turns full circle. One hundred and two years after Samuel Harding Henshall, looking to his land of promise from the deck of the "Collector," saw, across the waters of Hobson's Bay, the sand dunes and marshes of what is now South Melbourne, his great grandson enters the profession which successive generations of Henshalls have carried forward for a century in Victoria. It is a profession in which they have established a family tradition which its founder in Australia built on sound foundations.



AND OTHER FUNGOUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion.

Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock.

The Ointment—in 2-oz. tubes.

The Powder—in 3-oz. sprinkler drums.

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Buying to Sell Profitably

By Phil Glanzer (Canada).

It is a commonplace thing to say that "goods well bought are half sold," yet few businessmen appear to realise the importance of this statement. Any purchaser can, through good judgment and good buying methods, render a business very profitable, while a buyer with bad judgment and bad buying habits will lose money for a business so rapidly that all profits can speedily be wiped out.

The Art of Buying.

While buying is slowly becoming more scientific, it remains largely an art. The buyer should be a "good trader" and something of a shrewd merchant. It is important to possess a "trading" instinct and to recall that there are advantages in keeping one's own counsel.

Sources of Buying Information.

Good sources of information for the retailer are the salesmen who represent wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers. Most salesmen are actually travelling educators. When they are treated with tact and consideration, they can give the retailer many valuable hints and facts concerning his buying problems. "All that I know about retail buying," says one retailer, "I learned from salesmen." Manufacturers' catalogues and labels are also profitable sources of product information.

Experience in buying over many years is valuable. But no retailer can pretend that his experience is so wide that he does not need more information. Talks with other retailers, reading of trade journals, and visits to markets, can be made to produce handsome profits. Small retailers can profit from watching what the larger stores are buying and selling.

Specific Things to Know.

When purchasing merchandise for resale, the following points should be considered:—

1. What are its values?
2. What is its selling price?
3. How does it compare with other similar merchandise?
4. What are its selling points?
5. What are the sizes, colours and qualities?
6. Why is it worth the cost?
7. Of what materials is it constructed?
8. Are they better than other materials? Less expensive? More durable? More attractive?
9. What advantages does this merchandise possess that makes it attractive to the customer?
10. Is the construction good?
11. Is it fashionable?
12. Does it meet the customer's needs? How?
13. What are the elements of satisfaction in this merchandise?
14. What special features does it possess? Any guarantees by manufacturer? Patented or exclusive features? Special points of interest?

Local Demand.

Most communities are made up of a variety of people of all ages and many interests. These people form groups, and the wide-awake retailer will study the needs of these groups. The retailer should buy what his customers want and not what he likes himself.

An analysis of the periodicals women read will assist in indicating what they will buy. The advertising, the illustrations and the related articles and stories all build up ideas related to the purchase of certain goods. Any retailer selling goods to women should read the periodicals his customers read, and largely base his buying judgment on them.

The moving picture and radio are also sources of information on what customers will want. These forms of entertainment have changed old standards and made new ones for food, clothing, utensils, flowers, silverware, home furnishings and many other kinds of goods. It is important for a retailer to note these influences, for they affect customer demand.

Do Not Buy On Price Alone.

Too much attention is often paid to price. Goods should be bought on quality, past performance, and customer needs. The aim should be to obtain the lowest price, the most favourable terms, and the most adequate service consistent with satisfactory quality. It is well to remember that some suppliers may try to "work in" substitutes. Substitute merchandise should be carefully considered before being accepted, since many customers will buy only the exact item wanted.

Using Purchasing Data.

Before placing an order, sales records should be studied; stock on hand should be checked; an estimate should be made of the volume of business for the coming period; sales people should be consulted about customer desires, likes, dislikes, and so on; and the buying should be governed accordingly. The general rule is "Buy only what you are sure can be sold."

Number of Buying Sources to Use.

In general, it pays to buy from only a few sources. Advantages of this method are better credit facilities, better deliveries, more accurate filling of orders, better advice on promoting specialties, and more cheerful adjustment of claims.

Records Aid Buying.

Better sales and stock records must be kept and used before there can be any marked improvement in buying. Too many retailers depend on their memories. Lack of records compels them to guess about the most important facts and figures that affect their business. Complete information about merchandise enables a retailer to buy wisely; to buy enough, but not too much; to buy the right brands, styles, materials, sizes, colours, price lines, and so on. There are three simple sources of stock records:

1. Sales Slips.

Many retailers require their assistants to make out a sales slip for each sale. A portion of the slip may be arranged so that it can be removed and sent to the office each day. Sometimes duplicate sales slips are assembled, and the information on them copied on a summary sheet. By subtracting the amounts sold from previous balances, the retailer can tell how much of each item he has left. Cash register stub receipts are also used for this purpose, and are especially valuable, as they have the special advantage and protection of printed figures.

2. Inventories.

When a retailer does not keep sales slips regularly, buying information may be obtained by counting the stock periodically. Such an inventory shows the goods on hand. A comparison of the last inventory with the previous one will show what goods have been sold. Goods returned by customers, stock shrinkage, and goods returned to the wholesaler, will have to be deducted.

3. Stub Control.

A stub control system depends upon the information contained on tags attached to merchandise. The tags are divided into two parts, with the same information appearing on each. After a sale is made, one half of the tag is detached and saved. At the end of the day the tags are collected, and the items are recorded on the stock records.

Before installing any system of stock records, the retailer should consult an authority on the subject. Any system adopted should:

1. Cost little to operate.
2. Be designed for the merchant's needs.
3. Be installed without interrupting store business.
4. Care for single items, departments, or the whole stock.
5. Reduce investment by eliminating dead and slow-moving stock.
6. Increase turnover and increase net profit.

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This virtually reduces your cost price from 2/- to 1/8½ per tube.

SELLING PRICE: You sell PORTEX at 3/- per tube.

RESULT:

By placing your PORTEX orders now, you are guaranteed a
minimum profit of 75%. It's too good to miss. Place a PORTEX
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3/-

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR WHOLESALERS

The demand for Meds is growing!

Meds Advertising is Planned for you . . .

Each year advertisements such as these are seen in National Women's Magazines over 120 times. You'll notice they are couponed.

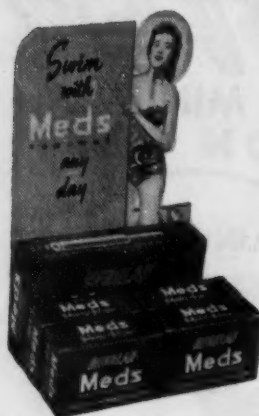
Thousands of young women (single and married) are replying.

They are becoming conscious of Meds: the modern, safe, sanitary protection.

Are you getting your share of this growing market?

To Increase Your Sales Display Meds Prominently

Advertising creates the interest in Meds.



Make it easy for your customers to buy . . . and so increase your sales.

Always have Meds stocked; always have them prominently displayed.



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Poisoning Cases in England and Wales (1952)

"The Pharmaceutical Journal" (October 2, 1954) publishes a table of Poisoning Cases reported in England and Wales for the year 1952, with the following introductory note:—

"The information given in the following tables is in greater detail than that supplied in the Registrar-General's Statistical Review for England and Wales for the year 1952 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 10/-) which has been published recently. The information has been supplied to us by courtesy of the General Register Office, Somerset House, and, as usual, is based entirely on the statements made by coroners without any attempt to consolidate figures where different names have been used for the same substance."

	Male	Female	Total
Potassium chlorate	1	—	1
Potassium permanganate	1	—	1
Rat poison	1	—	1
Salicylate	—	2	2
Seconal	1	3	4
Sleeping drugs	—	2	2
Sodium amytal	7	8	15
Sodium barbitone	—	1	1
Sodium hydroxide	—	1	1
Soneryl	2	4	6
Strychnine	2	3	5
Surgical spirit	1	—	1
Tuinal	—	2	2
Tetrachloroethylene	—	1	1
Poison (not stated)	1	3	4
	155	141	296

Accidental Poisoning.

	Male	Female	Total
Acetylsalicylic acid	1	—	1
Aconite	1	—	1
Alcohol	3	—	3
Amidone	—	1	1
Amphetamine	1	—	1
Amytal	1	—	1
Antane	1	—	1
Anthisan	1	2	3
Arsenic	1	—	1
Aspirin	20	24	44
Atropine	—	1	1
Barbitone	3	11	14
Barbiturate	32	37	69
Barbituric acid	2	—	2
Belladonna	—	1	1
Cadmium	1	—	1
Camphor	1	1	2
Carbon tetrachloride	1	—	1
Chloral hydrate	2	—	2
Codeine	1	—	1
Corrosive poisoning	2	—	2
Cyclobarbitone	1	—	1
Cyanide	2	1	3
Digitalis	—	2	2
Ferrous sulphate	6	2	8
Formaldehyde	—	1	1
Hydrochloric acid	6	—	6
Hyoscine	—	1	1
Insulin	1	1	2
Iron tablets	—	1	1
Lead	3	1	4
Lysol	1	—	1
Medinal	1	—	1
Mercury	1	—	1
Methanol	1	—	1
Methyl alcohol	1	—	1
Methyl bromide	1	—	1
Methyl morphine	1	—	1
Methyl salicylate	3	—	3
Methylated spirit	2	—	2
Morphine	6	1	7
Narcotic drug	2	—	2
Nembutal	4	2	6
Nicotine	1	1	2
Nitrate	—	1	1
Paraffin	2	1	3
Paraldehyde	6	1	7
Pethidine	1	1	2
Phenobarbitone	8	10	18
Phenol	—	3	3
Phenergan (elixir)	—	1	1
Phosphorus	2	1	3

Suicidal Poisoning.

	Male	Female	Total
Aconite	4	—	4
Alcohol	—	1	1
Allonal	1	—	1
Ammonia	2	4	6
Amytal	10	8	18
Analgesic drug	1	—	1
Aromatic	1	—	1
Arsenic	3	1	4
Aspirin	72	104	176
Barbitone	8	10	18
Barbiturate	64	66	130
Barbituric acid	5	2	7
Bromide	—	2	2
Butobarbitone	1	—	1
Carbitral	1	6	7
Carbolic acid	4	1	5
Carbrinol	1	—	1
Carbromal	1	2	3
Caustic alkali	—	1	1
Chloroform	1	1	2
Chloroxylenol	—	1	1
Chromium	—	1	1
Corrosive poison	5	1	6
Cresol	—	1	1
Cresylic acid	1	—	1
Cyanide	24	2	26
Digitalis	1	—	1
Disinfectant	1	1	2
Formaldehyde	2	—	2
Formalin	1	—	1
French polish	1	—	1
Hydrochloric acid	8	7	15
Hydrocyanic acid	5	—	5
Hypnotic drug	2	—	2
Liniment	1	—	1
Luminal	2	3	5
Lysol	8	20	28
Medinal	3	1	4
Metalddehyde	—	1	1
Methyl salicylate	2	2	4
Morphine	3	—	3
Narcotic	—	3	3
Nembutal	3	5	8
Nicotine	8	4	12
Oxalate	1	—	1
Oxalic acid	1	1	2
Paraldehyde	2	1	3
Pentobarbitone	—	3	3
Pethidine	—	1	1
Phenergan	1	—	1
Phenobarbitone	24	38	62
Phenol	3	1	4

	Male	Female	Total
Phosphorus	2	7	9
Physeptone	—	1	1
Potassium bichromate	—	1	1
Potassium cyanide	9	—	9
Potassium quadroxalate	—	1	1
Prussic acid	1	—	1
Quinidine	1	—	1
Salts of lemon	—	1	1
Seconal	7	6	13
Sleeping drugs	—	2	2
Sodium amytal	21	15	36
Sodium barbitone	—	3	3
Sodium cyanide	7	1	8
Sodium nitroprusside	1	—	1
Soneryl	5	7	12
Strychnine	3	1	4
Thyroid tablets	1	—	1
Trichloroethylene	—	1	1
Tuinal	1	3	4
Veronal	1	—	1
Zinc chloride	1	—	1
	354	357	711

LET THERE BE LIGHT!

By Phil Glanzer (Canada).

Sales volume has been found, in many cases, to be directly affected by the kind of store lighting used by the retailer. Indeed, good lighting and a modern display are inseparable—they belong together.

Smart exterior lighting is a recognised means of attracting potential customers to your store. Up-to-the-minute interior lighting will often make them buying customers. Proper lighting not only improves the appearance of the store itself, but makes it easier for customers to make their selection quickly. Customer confidence is established when goods are displayed under illumination that permits easy examination. This is particularly true where the matching of colours is a question.

The pulling power of your display windows can be greatly enhanced by the wise use of modern lighting. More people stop to look at a well-lighted display window—and the number varies almost directly with the amount of light provided. Colour lighting can be utilised to great advantage both with window and interior displays. Its use will often add depth and tone to the colours of the merchandise on display.

Take a look at your present store lighting system. Is it outmoded? Does it require modernisation? You may have in use the regulation form of direct lighting. Its efficiency is good, but it is liable to be a source of annoying glare unless the lights are hung at least 12 ft. above the floor.

Indirect, diffused lighting has become justly popular during the last few years. Free from glare, it imparts a soft, even glow which is flattering to both merchandise and store. You may well find that it can be used in your store to advantage.

The newest type of illumination, fluorescent lighting, has also great possibilities for the retail store. Its cool light is refreshing and without glare, and the operating cost is quite low. In show cases, fluorescent lamps bring out the full beauty of merchandise design and colouring, while the interior and tops of the cases remain cool.

In the final analysis, good store and display lighting does each of the following things: (a) Increases sales per customer. (b) Makes it easier for sales staff to work at peak efficiency. (c) Makes it possible to use effectively every foot of floor space by eliminating dark corners. (d) Increases the confidence of customers in their purchases.

FOR A CHANGE— TRY BEING YOUR CUSTOMER!

By Phil Glanzer (Canada).

There still seems to be (long after the war days are over) many retail salesmen or salesladies who ignore the feelings and desires of customers when the latter enter their shop.

So let's lay out clearly what it is you like salesmen to do when you are standing in the customer's shoes, so that you will have no difficulty when you step back into your own shoes—as a salesman.

When you step into a store as a customer, how, first of all, do you like to be treated? Maybe you have never thought much about it before, but you like to be treated as a person of consequence! It is ego, of course, but you don't wish people anywhere to treat you as a nonentity. So the first rule is:

1. Address the customer by his name, and pronounce it correctly, or

2. Recognise the customer's importance in cases where you cannot possibly find out his or her name.

A customer in most cases does not have to do business with your store. He can, and probably does, go to several stores. There may be many stores in your neighbourhood in the same field, and as transportation is so easy today, it is no hardship at all for the customer to bypass several stores to favour you with his patronage.

When you and others are in the habit of bypassing a certain store repeatedly, then they and you must feel either that the store doesn't appreciate your business, hasn't the variety of merchandise, and/or its retail prices are away too high.

So rule number two is to treat customers as you would treat a rich uncle! It is the "salesman" who has the best opportunity and the responsibility of saying "Thanks," as he is in the ideal situation to wrap up an appreciative "Thank you" with every item he sells, so that both the appreciation and the package go home with the customer.

When you walk up to the counter, you don't want to be treated the way parents often treat their children—as necessary nuisances, deserving of only partial attention. The facial expression of some salespeople, registering the dead-pan enthusiasm of a tombstone, is not conducive to friendly relations. You want instant attention to your needs—and also knowledge of the products. In other words, you want the person behind the counter to be as attentive to you as though you and he had just met socially. So give courteous, efficient attention to the needs and desires of every customer. It costs nothing to give that friendly smile!

Also, when you enter a store with a complaint about merchandise, you don't want the "brush off" from the person behind the counter. You do expect to receive an honest expression of regret that you had difficulty in using the product, and expect the store to take appropriate corrective action at once.

You hope that his attention to your complaint will be given with a degree of sincere regret to have given you such inconvenience, so that he leaves you with at least as much goodwill toward that store as you had before the unfortunate experience. So give refunds or exchanges cheerfully. There is no more loyal customer than the one who has had the store's integrity proved to his entire satisfaction. It pays to obey the Golden Rule when selling to the customer!

1. The salesperson should recognise the customer as a "Person of Consequence," and call him by name when at all possible.

2. For patronising your store, the customer should be thanked sincerely. Treat him like a "rich uncle."

3. Be attentive to the customer's wants, and have a thorough knowledge of the products you sell.

4. Give courteous, efficient service with a friendly smile.

5. Make exchanges or refunds readily and cheerfully!



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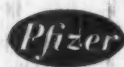
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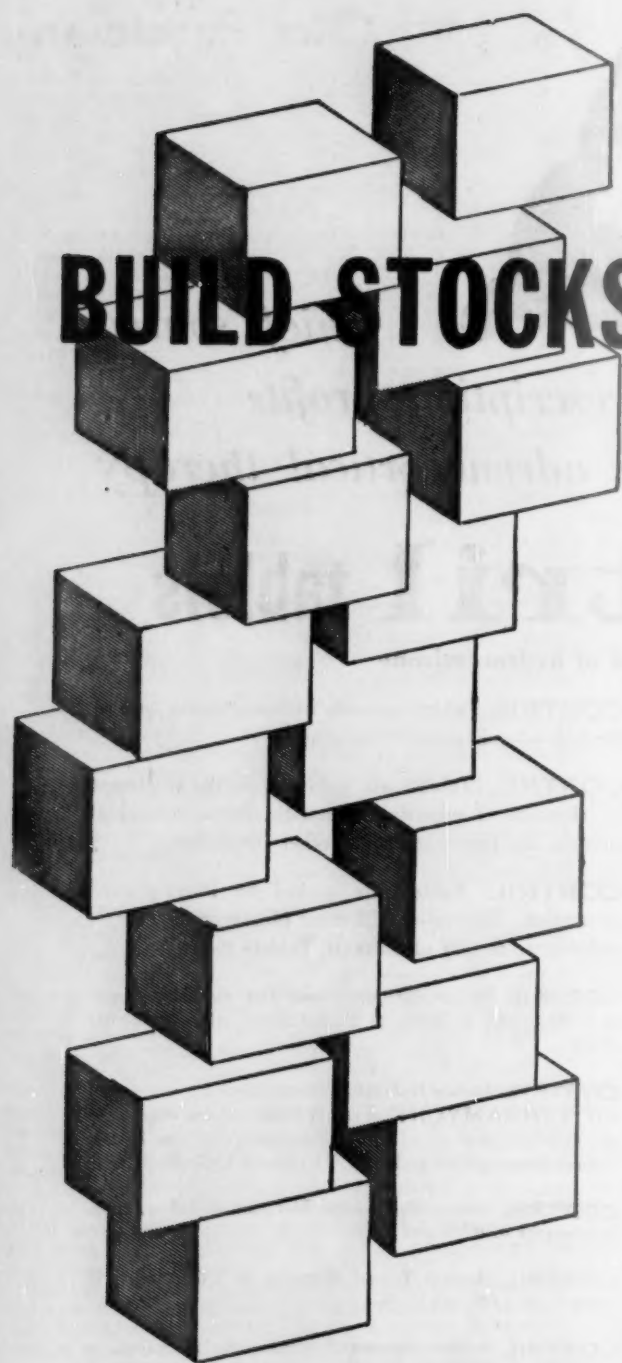
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The Victorian Housewife Was Her Own Physician

Part II.

By Frank A. King.

Turning the pages of the copies of "Bow Bells," issued during 1870, provides a great deal of information concerning the methods used by Victorian housewives to relieve the ailments of the members of their households. Instructions were given for preparing various pills and lozenges, such as that for a "dinner pill," which required the reader to—

"Mix three drachms of the best aloes with one drachm of mastic and one of red roses, which must be beat into a mass with sufficient quantity of syrup of wormwood, and divided into a hundred pills. One, two, or three of these should be taken every day before dinner. They will increase the appetite."

Another pill which the mother could prepare was for "epilepsy or fainting fits," and she was told that she should:

"Take of ammoniate of copper, twenty grains; bread crumb and mucilage of gum arabic, a sufficient quantity to form it into a mass, which is to be divided into forty pills. In the beginning, one of these is to be taken three times a-day, and gradually increased to two, and even three, pills thrice a-day."

The following instructions were given for the preparation of "diuretic pills":

"Powdered squills, seventy-two grains; extract of broom, two drachms. Mix and divide into forty-eight pills. Take two thrice a-day."

And all the housewife had to do to make some "antibilious pills" was to take—

"Colocynth, two drachms; extract of jalap, one drachm; almond soap, one and a half drachm; gum guaiacum, three drachms; emetic tartar, eight grains; oil of juniper, caraway and rosemary, of each, four drops. Make the ingredients into a mass with syrup of buckthorn, and divide into sixty-four pills."

No instructions were added as to how often these pills were to be given to the troubled person.

But coughs and colds and allied complaints seem to have provided the chief medical problems for the dispensing housewife during the 'seventies of the nineteenth century. Every few weeks a recipe for some form of chest trouble was published, and upon inspection of some of these "receipts" one can only conclude that although consumption was the cause of the early deaths of hundreds of persons during each year there may have been other reasons why the patient suffering from a prolonged cough or severe cold did not overcome the trouble! No doubt, in readiness for the winter demands, the following "receipt" appeared in August, 1870, as a "remedy for a cold":

"Take a large teacupful of linseed, two pennyworth of stick liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put these into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar-candy (pounded), a tablespoonful of old rum, and a tablespoonful of best white-wine vinegar, or lemon-juice. Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome. This receipt generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time may be said to be an almost infallible remedy. It is a most balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds that have been almost settled into consumption in less than three weeks. The rum and vinegar are best to be added only to the quantity you are going immediately to take; for, if it is put into the whole, it is apt to go flat."

In another issue the following instructions were given for the preparation of "a gargle for quinsy":—

"Infusion of roses, five and a half ounces; syrup of roses, half an ounce; diluted sulphuric acid, twenty-five minims. Mix. To prevent the acid from injuring the enamel of the teeth, it should be sucked through an acid-tube or quill, and the mouth carefully washed after each dose."

In September instructions were given to add "two ounces of sal ammoniac to a pint of water," for a chilblain lotion, and, for grandpa's asthma, "the following draught is very efficacious during a fit of asthma":

"Tincture of squills, ten minims; diluted nitric acid, six minims; extract of henbane, three grains; distilled water, one ounce and a half."

Another receipt for a "balsam for coughs and colds," required:

"Tincture of tolu, and compound tincture of benzoin, of each, one ounce; rectified spirit, two ounces. Mix. The dose is a teaspoonful."

Although paragoric tablets and other cough sweets could be obtained at the confectioners' shops, the Victorian housewife was told how to prepare "Tolu lozenges for coughs," by following these instructions:

"Fine sugar, eight ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; starch, two drachms; tincture of balsam of Tolu, one drachm. Bring to a proper constituency, and form into lozenges, by means of a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum tragacanth."

Unless the Victorian workman contributed to a Sick-ness Benefit Club, the family did not receive any financial assistance if the breadwinner was unable to work through ill-health, so he had to be "physicked" and plastered when he developed a cough or cold. For a "mustard poultice" the reader was told to obtain:

"Mustard seed and linseed, of each, in powder, half a pound; hot vinegar, a sufficient quantity. Mix them."

And to prepare a "warming plaster," to be "used in chest complaints, local pains, etc.," the instructions to be followed were even easier:

"Burgundy pitch, seven parts; melt, and add plaster of cantharides, one part. Some add a little camphor."

If the cough remained, then the amateur physician could follow this simple treatment for a "cold in the head or chest":

"A light or spoon diet should be adopted, and animal food and fermented or spirituous liquors avoided. The bowels should be opened with some mild aperients, and if the symptoms be severe, or fever or headache be present, small diaphoretic doses of animonials, accompanied by copious draughts of diluents, as barley water, weak tea, or gruel, should be taken."

If the patient complained of a sore throat, then a "pomade for enlarged tonsils" could be applied:

"The tonsils of the throat being frequently enlarged from repeated inflammations, where the system is delicate, a little of the following pomade, applied night and morning, by means of a camel's hair brush, will completely cure the worst cases in six weeks or two months—pure iodone, one scruple; spermacetti, one ounce. Mix for an ointment."

Probably after trying various methods, the cough still remained stubborn, and other symptoms have appeared, but before sending for the family doctor the following "remedy for spitting blood" may be required:

"Infusion of red roses, five ounces and a half; syrup of poppies, half an ounce; diluted sulphuric acid, twenty drops. Mix. One or two tablespoonfuls four times a-day."

If Grandpa had managed to survive to a "ripe old age," although he might be rather feeble, the Victorian family would suffer great financial distress in order to prevent the old people being sent to the poorhouse or workhouse, usually termed "The Old House over the Hills." So Grandpa would hobble around, often suffering from gout caused through the cheapness of spirits during his earlier years, and his dutiful daughter or daughter-in-law would prepare various preparations to relieve his troubles. She could select the following "gout preventative":

"Take of infusion of gentian, one and a half ounces; bicarbonate of potash, fifteen grains; tincture of rhubarb, one drachm. Mix. To be taken at bedtime."

Or she might prepare this "gout cordial":

"Rhubarb, senna, coriander seed, sweet fennel seed, and cochineal, of each, two ounces; liquorice root and saffron, of each, one ounce; raisins, two and a half pounds; rectified spirits of wine, two gallons; digest for fourteen days. A dose is a tablespoonful to half an ounce."

Yet another formula covered a "gout mixture," which needed:

"Wine of colchicum, one ounce; spirits of nitrous ether, one ounce; iodine of potassium, two scruples; distilled water, two ounces. Mix. A teaspoonful in camomile tea two or three times a-day."

"Cephatic snuff" could be prepared for Grandpa or the other adult males of the household to spill down their "vaistcoats," and this required:

"Lundyfoot snuff and as-abaracca leaves, of each, two ounces; lavender flowers, two drachms; essence of bergamot and oil of cloves, of each, four drops. Grind the lavender with the snuff and leaves to a fine powder; then add the perfume. Much recommended for headaches, dimness of sight, &c."

The instructions to prepare "a remedy for rheumatism" for Grandma's aching joints stated:

"Take of infusion of buchu, eleven drachms; powdered tragacanth, five grains; tincture of buchu, one drachm. Mix."

But if the pains continued, then the housewife might produce some Dover's powders by using either of the following recipes:

"1. Take one drachm each of ipecacuanha and of hard opium powder, one ounce of sulphate of potash in powder. Mix and powder it very finely. This contains one-tenth of opium. Dose, five to ten grains. 2. Take four parts each of sulphate of potash and nitrate of potash, powder these, and throw them into a hot crucible to melt; turn the mass into an iron mortar, and when almost cold add one part each of opium, ipecacuanha, and liquorice. Pound all together and sift. Dose, forty to seventy grains. This powder is one of the most certain suppurifics, and as such was recommended by Mr. Dover as an effectual remedy in rheumatism. Modern practice confirms its reputation, not only in rheumatism, but also in dropsy, and several other diseases, where it is often difficult, by other means, to procure copious perspirations. The dose is from two to five grains, repeated according as to the patient's stomach and strength can bear it. It is proper to avoid as much drinking immediately after it, otherwise it is very apt to be rejected by vomiting, before any other effects are produced. Perspiration should be kept up by dilutents."

Sitting around most of the day, Grandma would probably develop indigestion, for which the following mixture was suggested:

"Infusion of calumbia, six ounces; carbonate of potassa, one drachm; compound tincture of gentian, three drachms; mix. Dose. Two or three tablespoonfuls daily at noon."

When poor "Bella" wrote about the colour of her nasal organ she had to wait a few weeks before she was told: "The redness of the nose in your case does

not arise from scorbutic affection, but from some other cause, most probably indigestion," and this prescription covered dyspepsia, heartburn and acidity:

"Pure water, five ounces; carbonate of ammonia, two drachms; syrup of orange-peel, one ounce. Mix. For a six-ounce mixture."

The casual way in which the ingredients which are now classified as "dangerous" drugs were utilised for all sorts of purposes must have caused some unexpected problems for the Victorian housewife, so, in turning the pages of the periodicals, one is not surprised to find that the editor had to include routines to be followed in cases of accidental poisoning, and in one issue gives the following item:

"If anything swallowed by mistake causes intense burning in the throat, it is probably a 'corrosive' poison, that is, destroys the textures with which it comes in contact; send for a physician. Meanwhile swallow instantly half a glass of sweet or sperm oil, or melted butter, or lard, whichever is most convenient to use, and then within five minutes half a pint of water, in which has been stirred a teaspoonful each of common ground table mustard and salt. When a poison has been swallowed which has no special effect on the throat, but causes sickness at the stomach, faintness, drowsiness, stupor, or any other strikingly unusual or unnatural feeling, swallow instantly the whites of two or three eggs, and, as quickly as can be prepared, half a pint of coffee made thus: On a teacupful of ground coffee pour half a pint of boiling water. Stir into it the white of an egg. After allowing it to rest a minute or two, pour the liquid into a cold cup, and when it is not too hot drink it. Then, within five minutes, pour a glass of water on a tablespoonful each of ground mustard and table salt, stir and drink it at once, so as to prevent the mustard from settling on the bottom of the glass. The egg in the stomach more instantly antagonises a larger number of poisons than any other known substance; the coffee acts thus on the next largest number of poisons; whilst the mixture relieves the stomach of the whole of its contents, by vomiting more instantly and safely than any other familiar compound. This prescription has the incalculable advantage of being always at hand; its constituents are familiar to everyone, and are perfectly harmless in any quantity likely to be taken."

On another occasion, during the same year, the editor gave the following "antidotes for Oil of Vitriol":

"If muriatic acid, aqua-fortis, oil of vitriol, be swallowed, no time should be lost in applying a remedy, on account of the extreme rapidity of the actions of those acids. Chalks, whiting, magnesia, diffused in water, should be given freely and frequently, or in cases of emergency the plaster of the wall or ceiling, beaten into a thin paste with water, may be administered; soap dissolved in water is of great value if the other remedies are not at hand; while these are being prepared, let the patient drink abundantly of water, milk, or any other mild fluid."

If such rough and ready methods could be utilised for poisoning by vitriol, more elaborate remedies had to be used for "poisoning by opium," when the good reader was warned that—

"The first object to be accomplished in cases of poisoning by opium is the evacuation of the stomach. If sulphate of zinc can be procured, from twenty to thirty grains dissolved in water are to be given immediately; or failing this a mustard emetic must be administered, and the back of the throat tickled with a feather. Vomiting must be encouraged by draughts of tepid water; during this time, let the patient be walked up and down between two persons, and no attention ought to be paid to the entreaties of the patient to be allowed to rest. This constant exercise is essential to the action of the emetic, for it is found that vomiting cannot be excited unless the patient be kept awake.

Cold water, dashed suddenly on the face, will often produce a temporary consciousness. There is no antidote for opium, though vinegar has been strongly recommended; it may be used with advantage after all the poison has been removed from the stomach; but, if given before, it will only increase the bad symptoms; strong coffee is also useful under the same circumstances."

Very short and sweet were the instructions given on another occasion for "an emetic draught in case of poison being taken into the Stomach." This required:

"Sulphate of zinc, one scruple; distilled water, two ounces. Mix."

Without all the modern proprietary disinfectants and antiseptics to ease work in the sick-room, the Victorian nurse-cum-housewife did her best "to purify the air of a sick chamber" by following this advice:

"Take six drachms of powdered nitre, and the same quantity of oil of vitriol; mix them together by adding to the nitre one drachm of the vitriol at a time; place the vessel in which you are mixing it on a hot hearth, or plate of heated iron, stirring it with a glass rod, a tobacco pipe, &c. Then place the vessel in the contaminated room, moving it about to different parts of the room."

After the invalid left the sick-room "disinfecting fumigation" could be effected by means of—

"Common salt, three ounces; black manganese, oil of vitriol, of each, one ounce; water, two ounces. Carried in a cup through the apartments of the sick, or the apartment intended to be fumigated, where sickness has been, may be shut up for an hour or two, and then opened."

For the feverish patient the housewife was told how to prepare a "refrigerant draught" for the sick-room:

"Sub-carbonate of potash, one scruple; syrup of orange peel, one drachm; spirits of nutmeg, half a drachm; distilled water, eleven drachms. Mix. To be taken in a state of effervescence, with a tablespoonful of lemon-juice, in fevers and inflammatory diseases."

The following recipe was given for "Imperial drink" for the invalid:

"Pour one quart of boiling water upon a quarter of an ounce of cream of tartar, a few lemon and orange chips, and half-an-ounce of sugar-candy. Pour off the clear fluid when cold, and use for a common drink when feverish."

Although fleas and other vermin of the same nature might not be mentioned in polite conversation, the Victorian magazine had to cope with the readers who had seasonal problems concerning such pests. In May the "receipts" printed in "Bow Bells" included a "Mixture for Destroying Bugs," when the reader was told:—

"Take of corrosive sublimate, two drachms; spirits of wine, eight ounces. Rub them well together in a mortar until the sublimate is dissolved; then add half-a-pint of spirits of turpentine. This is an effectual destroyer of bugs; being a strong poison, great care should be taken in using it."

If the household was troubled with rodents, then the housekeeper had only to utilise one or other of the methods given in a special item headed: "To Poison Rats."

"Mix two pounds of carbonate of barytes with one pound of lard, and lay it in their way. It is tasteless, odorous, and impalpable, produces great thirst, and death immediately after drinking. Another way is to mix arsenic and lard together, and spread it on bread, and push a piece into every rat hole; or some small pieces of sponge may be fried in dripping or honey, and strewed about for them to eat. The sponge will distend their intestines, and will cause their death; or half a pint of plaster of Paris mixed with one pint of oatmeal will prove equally fatal to them."

C. L. BUTCHERS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

This Scholarship, which is awarded by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, carries payment of all fees for tuition at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, and for books and apparatus for the four years of the course, subject to the holder making satisfactory progress throughout the course. The next scholarship will be awarded in 1955.

This Scholarship is open to boys and girls over 16 years of age, but who will not have reached 19 years of age on December 31, 1954, and who have passed the School Leaving Examination in the requisite five subjects or the Preliminary Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Possession of the Matriculation Examination Certificate is an advantage. The selected applicant will be required to enter Articles of Apprenticeship with a registered pharmaceutical chemist for four years, in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Act 1928, Part III.

Applications must reach the Secretary of the Society before February 1, 1955.

F. C. KENT,
Secretary.

Pharmacy in Indonesia

Experiences of An Australian Graduate

Miss Alison Frankel, a pharmaceutical chemist from Victoria, recently returned from Indonesia, where she worked with the Indonesian people for several months.

Her comments are set out in the following memorandum issued by the Committee for Graduate Employment in Indonesia of the National Union of Australian University Students.

The standard of pharmacy in Indonesia is based on the Dutch system, that is, a seven-year university course. This is similar to ours, with more emphasis on the analytical side. For instance, my first few months were spent in a Government pharmaceutical factory doing analytical work—volumetric and gravimetric analysis (here fourth year prac. notes were very useful); identification of salts, mixtures, alkaline testing injections (from ampoules made in the factory); assaying samples of raw opium, for morphine content, and so on.

Reference books available are Dutch Pharmacopoea, International and United States Pharmacopoeas, French Codex, B.P.C. and B.P.

There is a grave shortage of pharmaceutical chemists in Indonesia. During Dutch rule the work was carried on by Dutch and other foreign chemists, the only provision made for Indonesian students being a three-year course for Assistant Pharmacists. An assistant may dispense under supervision of a qualified chemist. To complete the course, it was necessary to study in Holland, which was possible for very few Indonesians. Thus after Indonesian independence was proclaimed the majority of Dutch chemists returned home, and there were no graduates to take their places.

A complete course of four years can now be studied in Bandung, but it will be several years before there are sufficient graduates to carry on the work without outside help.

Hospital Pharmacy.

I spent nine months working in the General Civil Hospital in Djakarta—in each of the three sections—in-patients (1200 beds), out-patients (2000 scripts per day), and sterilisation department. The administrative section deals with supplies of equipment for the entire hospital, apart from the dispensaries' requirements.

The staff of the dispensary is very large, consisting of three groups—a qualified chemist and several assistants; a large group of helpers, who do the actual dispensing under the assistants' supervision; and the mantri, another large group who do all the odd jobs.

One pharmacist alone has a busy job supervising all this work—checking all incoming scripts for doses, incompatibilities, etc., and writing all labels—then supervising the actual dispensing, and checking and sending out the final products.

Preparations do not vary greatly from those used here, but powders are very popular.

The Dutch formulary is used mainly. Nearly all the injections used in the hospital are made by the sterilisation department. Directions on prescriptions are usually written in Latin, but Dutch or Indonesian are used too. I found Martindale I invaluable for reference, and several of the doctors often borrowed it.

Private Pharmacies.

There are still insufficient private pharmacies, as these can only be opened when a qualified chemist is available. Pharmacies are modern, well equipped and very clean. Although there is much work to be done, there is a tendency to overstaffing with helpers of the lower-paid groups. With so many of these helpers, of course, it is possible to send out preparations packed most attractively.

The metric system of weights and measures is used in Indonesia. Many proprietaries and patents (English, Dutch, American and German) are prescribed.

Dangerous Drugs.

A register is kept containing all D.D.'s, which includes also Tinct. Opii Camph. and Codeine and its salts. In addition, a monthly report on D.D.'s must be prepared and sent to the Department of Health, containing details of stock in hand, additions, amounts used and the balance left. Any discrepancies at the end of each month must be explained.

In Djakarta there is much Morphine and some Cocaine addiction among the Chinese population, so that large quantities of these drugs are prescribed. Morphine is usually ordered as powders, each of 30 mg.; Cocaine powders of 20 mgs.

Salaries.

The Government rates of pay are 900 rupiah (£36) per month for a pharmaceutical chemist, and this includes 200 R./month as compensation for not operating one's own business.

I worked in the Government service as a volunteer under the Scheme for Graduate Employment in Indonesia, sponsored by the National Union of Australian University Students. Under this scheme, volunteers receive the same conditions and rates of pay as Indonesians with similar qualifications. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Committee for Graduate Employment in Indonesia, N.U.A.U.S. Office, University of Melbourne, Carlton, N.3, Victoria.

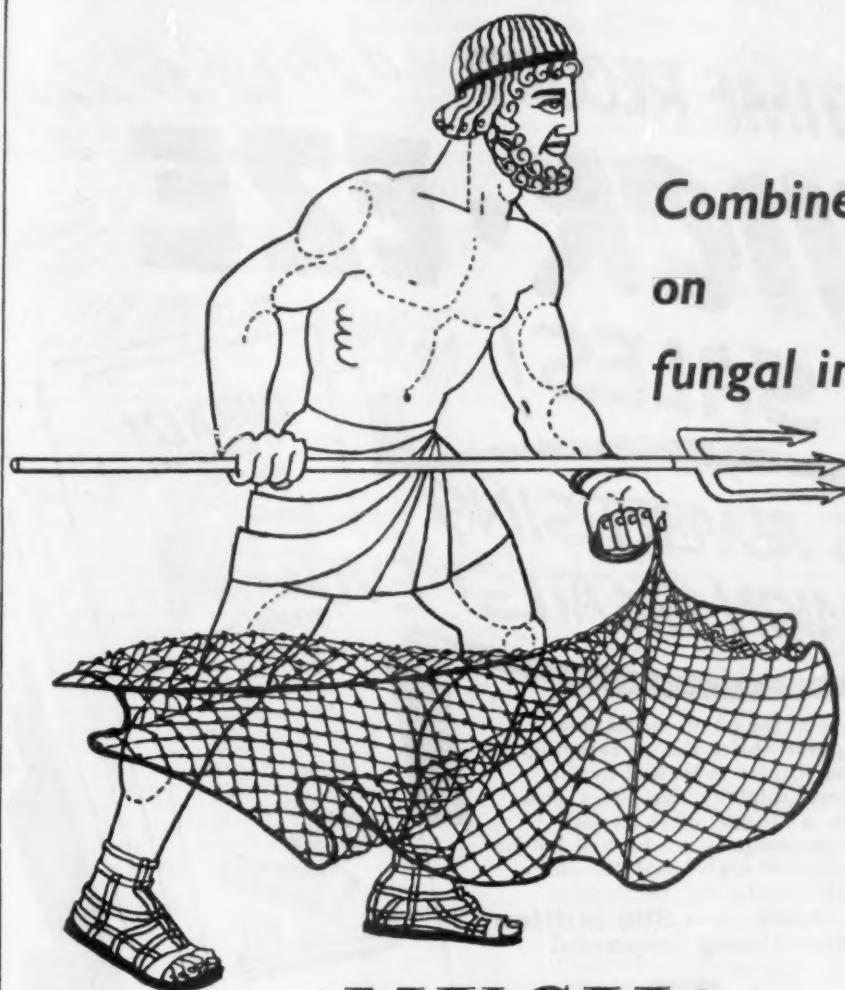
Employment at higher rates of pay for foreign pharmacists is available on a contract basis. Terms of three years or longer are available under the contract arrangements. Details of this type of employment are available from the Indonesian Embassy, Canberra, A.C.T.

CONCENTRATION OF PHARMACIES IN U.S.A.

A survey of pharmacy was recently conducted by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and a summary of the information compiled has been published in "The American Professional Pharmacist," September, 1954.

Some of the figures are of much interest. It is disclosed, for example, that the concentration of pharmacies is one for every 3100 persons; the ratio of registered pharmacists to population is 1 to 1500. The average number of registered persons per pharmacy is 1.82. In 45 States the total number of pharmacists was 78,183, of which 6.5% were women. It is somewhat surprising to learn that only 1% of the retail pharmaceutical establishments in U.S.A. have five or more qualified pharmacists on their staff. 50.1% are one-man businesses; 36.4% have two qualified persons; 7.7% have three and 2.6% have four.

Examination of the data of the survey leads to the conclusion that 88.4% of all pharmacists in the pharmaceutical profession and industry were engaged in retail pharmacy; between 3% and 4% in hospital pharmacies; between 5% and 6% by manufacturers and distributors and between 2% and 3% in teaching, Government and other pharmaceutical positions.



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137a Cimitiere St., Launceston

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

As this is the end of the year, I would like to take the opportunity of congratulating all States on the variety of subjects covered by guest speakers at their meetings during the past twelve months.

The Women's Section has proved its worth, I feel, in enabling us all to benefit from the educational talks, and to enjoy the lighter social ones, of other States.

I would like to thank the Secretaries of all Associations for their co-operation in sending the reports promptly and in detail, and wish all State Associations a very successful year in 1955.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

Our last meeting of the year was a most successful one, according to about 80 of our members, when they met for the Xmas party, held at the College on December 8.

The Museum was quite transformed with masses of hydrangeas in all their lovely shades of pink and blue. Holly gave a seasonal touch to the decorations, and small, flat bowls of flowers on each of the small tables around which the guests were seated gave the room an additional touch of colour.

The President welcomed members and the guests of honour, Mrs. Sissons, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Callister and Mrs. Kent, and gave a special welcome to Miss Pauline Evans, an English chemist, who has just arrived in Victoria, and Miss Claire Hicks, a former committee member, who arrived home from a trip abroad only two days before the party. We were sorry that both Mrs. Scott and Miss M. Braithwaite were unable to be present, but were delighted to have with us Miss Jean Birt, who entertained us with a group of charming Elizabethan songs; also Miss Lois Savage, one of our members, who conducted a travel agency before the war, and told us many amusing and interesting stories of her experiences in the Far East.

During the evening the guests were served with drinks in the traditional pharmaceutical manner—in medicine glasses! and between items renewed old acquaintances.

Our Secretary, Miss Anderson, read a message of Xmas greetings from Miss Freda Smalley, Federal President, and also Vice-President of our Association, Miss Smalley, who is still in hospital, was sad at missing the first "at home" since the inauguration of official functions. Messages of greetings and good wishes for the party were also received from our Vice-President, Mrs. Thompson, from America. Miss Kelly, Miss M. Sweeney, President of N.S.W. Association, and also from Queensland and South Australian Associations.

After supper was served, Miss Caird cut the magnificent Xmas cake, which had been made and beautifully decorated by her sister, and the committee members handed it round to the guests. When the party broke up about 11 p.m. all the members expressed the opinion that it had been a most enjoyable ending to a successful year.

The Association sends best wishes for the New Year to all other State Associations.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Blue hydrangeas and silver leaves, the Association's colours, decorated the Starlight Room of the Hotel Australia on the occasion of the Christmas party on December 8.

Among the 150 guests present were Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Townley and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hall, representing official pharmacy.

The highlight of the evening and a complete surprise to all was the mannequin parade of new season and very old season bathing costumes. The mannequins, led by Shirley Campbell, were all members of our Association.

The President, Miss Mavis Sweeney, thanked everyone present for making the evening a great success, and wished all a very Happy Christmas and Bright New Year.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND.

Our final function for 1954 was a very pleasant social evening and dinner party held at the Hotel Cecil on November 30.

Mrs. Roush, the President, and Miss Blanchard, Secretary, welcomed our 72 guests. We were delighted to have such a representative gathering of our own members and associates, the Pharmaceutical Society, Guild and wholesalers.

The Hotel Cecil was very comfortably appointed and decorated with gladioli and agapanthus, which had been donated to the Association.

The dinner was served smorgasbord style with a sucking pig and a large ornately decorated fish being the centre piece. Black coffee was enjoyed with a piece of our own Xmas cake, which was beautifully iced in blue and gold.

Mr. Eric Roush, the genial husband of our President, entertained us with some charcoal doodles and sketches and shaggy dog stories.

Then Mr. Harry Borrodale, one of Brisbane's leading elocutionists, gave some humorous verses. He then introduced Mr. and Miss Tree, who are mental telepathists. They amazed us all with their uncanny thought transference, and really convinced us of their powers when Miss Tree, blindfolded, was able to identify a note (from somebody's wallet) as a ten shilling note, and quoted the serial number correctly. They then had a thought transference in music, and Miss Tree played very beautifully several selections which Mr. Tree transferred from the guests. Their uncanny powers left everyone dumbfounded. To conclude the evening Miss Blanchard proposed a vote of thanks to the artists, and on behalf of the guests, Mr. S. Mellick thanked the Association for a very pleasant and most unusual party.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

As we go to press, latest advice from South Australia is that the annual Christmas party of the Association will be held on December 21, at the Y.W.C.A. Board Room. A number of guests have been invited, representing official pharmacy and various organisations and associations in South Australia.

All members will bring a gift of pharmaceutical goods to be presented to Miss Pitt for the Brighton Babies' Home.

Mr. Benier, artist and cartoonist, will give one of his amusing talks, with illustrations.

Christmas carols will be sung during the evening, and the committee have arranged a Christmas party supper.

We will report details of the party in the next issue.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The West Australian Women Pharmacists ended this year on a festive note with a very bright Xmas party held at the Victoria League Rooms, in West Perth, on

December 7. Members were welcomed by the President, Miss Eula Gray, and they placed their gifts on the giant Xmas tree.

Two members of Rumbles Ltd. staff entertained the women pharmacists with songs, and later they all joined in carol singing.

A sumptuous repast was provided by the committee, and Mrs. Hunter, late of Adelaide, made a very colourful Xmas cake.

Among those present were foundation members of the W.A. Association, Mrs. H. M. Lyons and Miss V. Garcia, also committee members Mrs. Joanna Bullock, Miss Mary Richards, Mrs. Margaret Humphrey, Miss Effie Miller and Miss Evelyn Harris.

All present voted it the most successful function of the year, especially welcome being a number of attractive young apprentices.

West Australian Women Pharmacists wish all other women pharmacists in Australia a Happy Xmas and all the best for 1955.

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 9/- payable in advance.

CONTINENTAL CHEMIST has some valuable PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAE. Inquiries, 52 Kallaroo Road, Lane Cove, N.S.W.

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Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd. invite applications for the position of medical representative in South Australia. Applicants, who must be not more than 33 years of age, should have a pharmaceutical qualification or a sound background of pharmaceutical or medical knowledge. The successful applicant will be required to interview doctors, pharmacists and hospital personnel, but will first undergo preliminary training in Sydney. He will be expected to reside in Adelaide, and will be provided with a car. Applications, giving details of qualifications and experience, should be addressed to the Sales Manager, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd., Box No. 1485, G.P.O., Sydney.

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ANALYTICAL SERVICE. O. A. Mendelsohn & Co. (O. A. Mendelsohn, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.), Public Analysts and Consulting Industrial Chemists, 386 Flinders Lane, Melbourne; and at Adelaide, Sydney and Brisbane. Professional discount on fees to pharmacists.

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P.A.T.A. OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Trade Marks Legislation.

Successive Councils have been convinced that final remedy for misuse of proprietary articles by price-cutting traders lies in Federal legislation (to provide protection at law for trade marks corresponding to that already ensured to Letters Patent under the Patent Acts). Action by the Council many years ago, in association with other organisations, resulted, eventually, in the formation of what is referred to as "Section 53" of the Trade Marks Bill 1940. The section if enacted will greatly simplify and strengthen the method of minimum-price enforcement. The Council has, therefore, consistently tried, in conjunction with other interests, to induce the Government to include the desired legislation in its programme. A qualified measure of progress in this direction was experienced during the year when a delegation of three, including the Hon. General Secretary, met a special committee of experts set up by the Attorney-General to advise him regarding the legislation. There is reason to believe that the Committee favoured the legislation so far as it involved the principle and terms of Section 53.—Extract from "The P.A.T.A. Quarterly Record," July, 1954.

UNBELIEVABLE

Advertisers who use such copy themes as "unbelievable price reductions" are apt to be believed to their own detriment. The public just doesn't fall for extravagant or exaggerated claims today. This is a finding in a survey by Duquesne University, in co-operation with the Pittsburgh Business Bureau in a study titled "What People Believe About Advertising Price Cuts."—"Drug and Cosmetic Industry," September, 1954.

GUARANTEE Announcing

a NEW method of PRICE MARKING ALL MERCHANDISE

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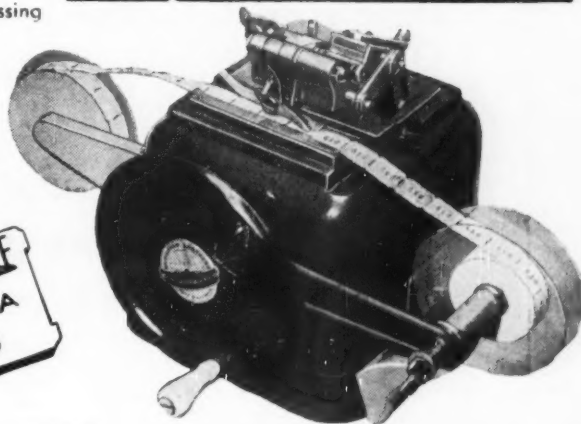
The progressive Retailer will quickly realise the dangers of scribbled prices.

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When ordering penicillin or streptomycin ensure that you receive the highest quality by adding the suffix *GLAXO*.

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GLAXO

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New Books

THE PHARMACY STUDENT, 1954.

In an uneasy world of guarded nationalism it is a heartening sign to note the development of an intensely genuine effort on the part of student youth in many parts of the world to meet and understand one another; at first on common academic ground, and later on the larger issues of humanity.

That such a development is stirring within the student ranks of pharmacy is exemplified in the current year's issue of "The Pharmacy Student," the cover design of which poses the question: Are we willing to give all the help in our power to assist our Asian neighbours to the north of Australia, or are we to be content with a minimum effort; with toleration without understanding?

The international aspect is developed within the covers of the magazine by Ollie McMichael's "Graduate to Indonesia," by "Crisis of Our Times" and by "Report on English Conditions," which latter mentions the little-known fact that N.U.P.S.A. is a foundation member of the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation. (It is suggested here that the viewpoints of overseas students, be they complimentary or controversial, would add considerable interest to the magazine.)

Among the contributions of general pharmaceutical interest is one which may be read with profit by master and apprentice alike; this is "The Making of a Pharmacist," a well-written article by N.U.P.S.A. President, John Gardner, whilst the new apprentice learns what will one day be expected of him in a humorous article entitled "What is a Pharmacist?" which concludes with this sage remark:

... "When a customer hands over the counter a dirty bottle with a whiff of something in the bottom, and says, 'Will you please analyse this and make it up ... I'll be back in ten minutes,' the pharmacist should say, 'Very well, Madam.' Any sign of hesitation shows that he is an impostor."

—F.H.B.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

THE CALENDAR OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1954-1955.

Pps. vi + 306. The Pharmaceutical Press, London.
Price, 12/6 + 10d. postage (sterling).

In this year's Pharmaceutical Calendar is published a complete list of Statutes and Regulations governing pharmacy in Great Britain. This includes the Pharmacy Acts of 1852, 1868, 1898, 1929 and 1953; the Poisons Act and Lists; the regulations governing Dangerous Drugs; the Statutes relating to Penicillin, Streptomycin, Aureomycin, etc., and the Therapeutic Substances Act.

While this is of interest chiefly to pharmacists in Great Britain, and does not directly affect practice in this country, the book would be of great value to any of the younger pharmacists here who propose going overseas and spending a working holiday in Great Britain. Over 150 pages of the Calendar are devoted to the Statutes and Regulations referred to above, giving a coverage that is quite detailed.

The remainder of the book contains general information regarding the Society in Great Britain and deals with membership, kindred organisations, branches of the Society and similar information of an administrative nature. Education, examinations, research awards, travelling scholarships, etc., are also enumerated; together with a list of the Society's publications, notes on the British Pharmacopoeia Commission and the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

An item of universal interest to pharmacists appears on pages 56, 57 and 58, this is "Statement Upon Mat-

ters of Professional Conduct," issued by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The general adoption of (and adherence to) a code of ethics of this nature would enhance the professional standing of pharmacy throughout the Commonwealth.—F.H.B.

Legal

FRAUD CHARGES AGAINST DOCTOR DISMISSED

Mr. Braund (of the Commonwealth Solicitor's Office) for the prosecution; Mr. S. Ross (by John T. Norris) for Dr. Thurlow.

Mr. M. J. McCawley, S.M., on November 22, dismissed four charges under the Crimes Act against Dr. Harold William Thurlow, 33, of Edgecliff Road, Woollahra.

Dr. Thurlow, in the Court of Petty Sessions, Commonwealth Bank Building, pleaded not guilty to three charges of having imposed on the Commonwealth to obtain money by rendering untrue accounts to the Pensions Medical Service, in May, June and July last year. He also pleaded not guilty to a fourth charge alleging that he attempted to impose on the Commonwealth by rendering an untrue account in August last year.

The Crown alleged that Dr. Thurlow claimed in the accounts that he had treated certain pensioner boarders at the Salvation Army's Foster Street Home, when, in fact, he had not treated them.

Mr. McCawley said it was clear from the evidence that the system of records at the home was in a "chaotic and deplorable" state. The patients were "human derelicts, most unstable and not to be trusted."

"In my opinion, the Crown has not proved the charges beyond all reasonable doubt," said Mr. McCawley.

"I am in some doubt as to whether Dr. Thurlow did impose on the Commonwealth, and he is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. I must dismiss the information."

[For report of earlier proceedings in this case, see "A.J.P.," November 30, 1954, p. 1175.—Ed.]

"LOCK-UP" SURGERIES

General practices which are conducted on a "lock-up basis" are still being advertised in the special advertisements published in the Press by various medical agencies. Such practices have of late been much criticised in these columns, in circulars sent out by the British Medical Association, and in the lay Press, where patients have been voicing their natural indignation at being unable to obtain medical aid from their doctors after hours. There seems little doubt that such medical practices—they comprise a recent growth in the profession—are gravely suspect from the legal, ethical and moral viewpoints. Action against them has rightly been taken by the B.M.A., both in the form of warning circulars, and by the promotion of local arrangements for emergency medical rosters—an obvious need.

One wonders whether yet more might be done. The continued advertising of lock-up practices for sale is something not creditable to the profession. Whilst the profession has little control over these agencies, it might be possible to use some pressure to prevent such advertisements. Whatever the remedy be for this aspect of the general problem, it is clear that continuous and firm action should be maintained to give outpatients a better deal by eradicating the lock-up practice.—Extract from "The Australian and New Zealand General Practitioner," December 15, 1954.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, December 1, 1954.

The London Medical Exhibition.

The annual London Medical Exhibition, held during November, attracted 120 exhibitors this year, including a large number of pharmaceutical manufacturers. Several film shows were arranged throughout the week. One of these, "Effect of Reserpine (Serpasil) in Monkeys," was of topical interest, as this product has recently received wide publicity in the lay Press as a successful treatment for mental disorders. The Minister of Health was asked whether it had been subject to clinical trial in this country, and what results had been obtained. Mr. Iain Macleod, in reply, said that the drug was not in general use, as it was still in experimental stage. On being pressed on its possibilities, he agreed that these would be examined. Clinical trials were in progress at two centres.

Retail pharmacists were not readily admitted to this exhibition, although it was organised by the British and Colonial Druggists Ltd.

The Minister and the Industry.

In a review which accompanies the Annual Report of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., the Chairman, Sir Harry Jephcott, states:—

The pharmaceutical industry in which we are mainly engaged is subject to especially rapid and, indeed, dramatic changes, as the frontiers of medical and scientific knowledge are extended. For clear evidence of this we may compare the official list of drugs, the British Pharmacopoeia, as it was immediately pre-war and as it is today. Even such a comparison does not reflect the full change; the usage of many drugs has also greatly changed, so that the product for which they was a large demand 15 years ago may today be used but little. To maintain our position in the industry therefore involves the expenditure of large sums upon research into and the development of new and improved products and processes. Our annual expenditures on research are increasing, and I expect this tendency to continue. It is indeed the price of survival.

In this country we have the added difficulty that ultimately for most of our products we have but one customer—the Ministry of Health. That Ministry is faced with its own problems: on the one hand it desires to pay as little as possible for drugs and medicines, on the other it realises the necessity for a virile, alert and healthy pharmaceutical industry, if today's requirements are to be met and if the new drugs that doctors will demand next year are also to be available.

These two points of view carried to their logical conclusions are mutually incompatible. The imposition of prices so low as not to leave an adequate margin over cost can only result in the slow but certain atrophy of the British pharmaceutical industry, and so to the handing over of the future to foreign pharmaceutical companies not subject to such restraint in their domestic markets. There is, moreover, a danger that restriction on what doctors may prescribe will deny the manufacturer the opportunity for selling in the home market products for which there may be a substantial demand abroad. The use of a product by doctors in this country is always a great aid to export sales; indeed, in many countries it is a condition precedent to importation there.

Clearly the Minister of Health must be able to satisfy both himself and Parliament that the National Health Service is not being exploited, and the Industry is taking steps to assure him on the matter. At the same time, it should be realised that competition, and, in-

deed, keen competition, does exist between manufacturers in producing any drug for which there is a substantial demand. This competition may not always be obvious, since for similar products the lowest price acceptable to any manufacturer becomes, of necessity, the price for all.

The Nation's Health.

The report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for 1953 states that for the fifth year in succession there had been a substantial decline in deaths from tuberculosis. In the year under review they were only 40 per cent. of those in 1948, and the number of new cases diagnosed also showed a slight decrease. Examination of contacts yielded a smaller proportion of declared cases, although the examination was steadily extended. Approximately one out of every twelve new cases during the year was detected by this means, and one out of every five by mass radiography.

Cases of and deaths from poliomyelitis were both more numerous than in 1952. The disease, says the report, is showing a shift to its incidence from the younger age groups to the later ones, but the significance of this change is not yet apparent. It so happens that the accuracy of the statistics is not assured, since the diagnosis of poliomyelitis is not invariably an easy matter. There appears to be a number of neurotropic viruses occurring, more particularly in the summer and autumn months, which give rise to illnesses which can be mistaken for mild poliomyelitis. The intensive research activities which are being carried on in Canada and the United States of America and in this country also will surely lead to the production of an effective prophylactic, but for the moment we are in the phase of expectancy and promise rather than that of final achievement.

On the question of accidental deaths, Sir John Charles remarks that continued fecklessness on the part of the public is shown by the steady increase in the annual numbers of children accidentally poisoned by drugs. These cases are due entirely to drugs being left in places accessible to children, instead of being kept either out of their reach or under lock and key.

Scottish Health Centre Report.

The first report on the working of the Health Centre at Sighthill, Edinburgh, has now been published. This Centre contains six consulting suites for general practitioners, and also a dental surgery and a pharmaceutical department. In addition, there are rooms where dressings can be applied and minor surgical treatment undertaken, a small laboratory and a physiotherapy department.

The pharmaceutical service at the Centre is unique, says the report, in that the pharmacist does not work on his own account, but is an employee of the National Health Service Executive Council for the City of Edinburgh; the pharmacist is on the Council's list of chemist contractors. The service is principally concerned with the dispensing of prescriptions, and it is open to the general public to have their National Health Service prescriptions dispensed in the pharmacy, whether or not they are on the lists of the Centre doctors. Prescriptions issued by the Centre doctors may be taken for dispensing to any chemist, and not necessarily to the Centre pharmacy. Drugs and dressings are ordered direct from the manufacturers and local wholesalers by the pharmacist on behalf of the Executive Council. In addition to the N.H.S. dispensing to the public, he is responsible also for dispensing pharmaceutical materials to other departments in the Centre, with the exception of the local authority services, for which separate arrangements are made by the local authority. The pharmacist is also available to answer inquiries on pharmaceutical matters from the Centre personnel.

At the outset the hours of opening were 9 a.m.-12 noon and 2 p.m.-6 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. on Saturday. It was found, however, that there was a demand for an evening service, and a recom-

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- ★ 100% HYGIENIC.
- ★ 3-HOLE—Nearest to Natural Feeding
Obtainable:—
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CARNATION Toilet Tissue

mentation was put to the Executive Council that the hours of opening be extended to 9 p.m. The Council, however, decided that on an experimental basis the pharmacist's working hours of 39 per week should be rearranged from November 1, 1953, for a period of two months to cover the following periods—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays the hours are 9 a.m.-12.15 p.m., 2 p.m.-4 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.-8 p.m. On Wednesdays no evening service is provided, and on Saturdays a morning service only is provided. These hours cover the doctors' consulting sessions except on Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons and evenings. At the end of the experimental period it was obvious from the number of prescriptions dispensed during evening sessions that the public were taking advantage of the new hours, and the Executive Council agreed to extend the experimental period to March 31, 1954. The Council have since agreed to continue these hours meantime. At the end of the period under review the pressure of work in the pharmacy was so great that the pharmacist had submitted a request for an assistant.

It is proposed to expand the scope of the laboratory facilities by training the receptionists to perform a wider range of biochemical tests under the direction of the pharmacist, and haematological and bacteriological tests, under the direction of one of the general practitioners, so that over a period a fairly comprehensive service may be built up. The proposals, however, depend on the outcome of the discussions taking place on the staffing of the pharmacy.

The proposals for the pharmacy depend also on the outcome of the discussions on staffing, but it is hoped that it will be possible to increase the hours of opening, to have the pharmacy licensed under the Therapeutic Substances Act, and to provide the Centre with a sterile syringe service.

Influenza Epidemic.

There are already signs that influenza will be epidemic in Britain during the present winter. In the North of England a large number of school children have suffered from a mild type of influenza, which lasts around four days, and the tide is creeping southwards. During the past two winters arrangements were made in certain areas of the country for general practitioners to act as influenza "spotters," and to furnish reports on suspected outbreaks. In the current monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health it is stated that in some localities dispensing chemists have been found to be valuable sources of information at the start of an outbreak. It is recommended that the Area Medical Officer of Health should be the keystone of the scheme, and provide a bureau through which all information on epidemics should be channelled to the Ministry.

Excessive Prescribing.

One of the methods of curbing the drug bill in pre-war days was surcharging doctors who prescribed excessively. This procedure is again operating, and a recommendation has been made that a Lancashire doctor should have £600 deducted from his account. The report of the referee appointed by the Minister stated that in one month the practitioner had prescribed 2038 prescriptions in respect of 581 persons at a total cost of £776, or an average of 7/7 per prescription. The area average was 4/5 per prescription, which would have represented £454 for 2038 prescriptions. The doctor issued 0.79 prescriptions per person on his list, compared with 0.41 as an area average. It was deduced from these figures that, applying the area average per prescription, the cost had been exceeded by £541. As far as is known, this is the largest deduction which has been made from any doctor.

The Linstead Report.

Reference was made in a recent Newsletter to the Linstead Report on Pharmacy in Hospitals. This was not published in full, but only appeared as an exten-

sive summary in the report of the Central Health Services Council. Questions have been asked in Parliament about the non-publication, and the Minister was requested to reconsider his decision. Mr. Macleod stated he was perfectly prepared to publish it, if this was the general wish. He was now consulting the Central Council and the other advisory bodies concerned. The original questioner, Mr. Robinson, said that this reply would give great satisfaction to hospital pharmacists, who were beginning to think there was something to hide.

Terramycin Manufacture in Britain.

A factory for the production of terramycin has been opened at Sandwich, Kent. At the official inauguration Sir Alexander Fleming, F.R.S., spoke of looking back 26 years, "when something happened to me and started the ball rolling." Penicillin, he said, had been a medical success, and also a commercial success. Doctors were grateful to the pharmaceutical manufacturers, who had spent enormous sums of money in research programmes, and for producing preparations which doctors could use. With a silver spanner, Sir Alexander then screwed an engraved cap on to a fitting embedded in a concrete corner-block, which will support the first of a series of fermenters to be used in the first stage of the production of terramycin.

Mr. J. A. Rodgers, British manager of Pfizer Ltd., said that initially the new factory would require a staff of about 100, which would be increased to about 500. The completion of the Sandwich operation would represent an investment of about £2½ million.

SOUTH AFRICA

The New Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act.

When the M.D. & P. Amendment Act 1954 was born to a by now unexpectant mother, the world of pharmacy regarded the puling infant with the usual fatherly feeling. A little pride at the miracle of birth and a little apprehension for the future—what sort of child would it grow into—a quiet good as gold child or a problem two-fisted atomic age awful warning?

The general impression is now that, whilst as usual with legislation it was born of the Parliamentary mother, it seems that the father is unknown and had neglected the usual preliminary of marriage!

Pharmacy as a whole is rather angry that it had not been told of the implications of the new legislation. Who was to tell pharmacy is not clear, no clearer than the implications of the legislation were. However, it is fast becoming all too clear that the M. D. & P. Amendment Act 1954 is developing along lines never visualised by its sponsors.

First and foremost, certain substances such as the sulpha drugs and the antibiotics, placed in the new 6th schedule, were exempted from all the provisions of this schedule if they were registered as for agricultural use. Almost at once several new firms of veterinary suppliers sprang up, and having applied for Poisons Licences, are now busy selling these substances to farmers. The same farmer applying to the chemist for these selfsame substances is told he must have a prescription from a veterinary surgeon.

In the town in which I write, one of the local vets. has himself sponsored such a firm. The agents and the manufacturers, with one eye to business and caring little about the retail pharmacist and his legitimate rights, are not only selling to these firms, but are promoting veterinary lines at prices far below those which the chemist sells.

Another angle was revealed when a chemist, having declined to redispense a prescription for 25 x ½ gr. phenobarbitone, since it was not marked repeat, was shortly confronted by the patient waving a bottle of 1000 "dispensed" by the doctor!

It is now proposed that the Medical Council be approached with a request to frame an ethical rule so that doctors may be precluded from dispensing when a patient asks for a prescription.

The Amendment Act in introducing the Schedule 6 class of drugs has brought a bone of contention to the pharmaceutical lawyers. It seems a pity that legal draughtsmen can never draft a bill which will please lawyer, pharmacist and chemist alike. Many of the manufacturers have already published their own interpretation of their products and their position under the Schedule. In many cases these do not agree with the Pharmacy Board's interpretation, and pharmacists do not quite know where they are.

On looking down the 6th Schedule I see several loosely-phrased sections and several items of doubtful interpretations. What, for instance, is a substance of a like nature? One section refers to "Dicoumarol and substances of a like nature." Does this mean chemically like or therapeutically like?

What is a poisonous form of a ureide? This term is made all the more confusing by the fact that Schedule 4 of the Act defines "Poisons" and another section refers to "poisonous substances," both types being listed by name.

The same Schedule 6 lists Vitamins B6, B12, D2 and E as potentially harmful substances. No mention is made of preparation, but we are told that injections are regarded as within the schedule. The position of multivitamin tonics is a little obscure and remains to be elucidated.

The general effect upon the pharmaceutical profession is reflected in two letters written to the S.A. Pharmaceutical Journal. One, signed by a chemist who a short time ago was President of the Pharmaceutical Society, states that ladders and knitting needles should be included in Schedule 6, as they could be dangerous when abused.

The other letter suggests that pharmaceutical training should be lengthened to a three- or four-year apprenticeship, followed by a five-year university course, for the reason that anyone who chooses to enter pharmacy must be subnormal.

I expect my Australian colleagues have quite a few members capable of reacting in this way.

On looking through the reports of Branch meetings, I see that one has passed a resolution condemning the Pharmacy Board; at another meeting in Durban attended by the President of the Pharmacy Board it was stated by another ex-President of the Society that the Schedule appeared to have been framed by theorists, and that the Society had not been fully informed, etc., etc. Yet it was by strange irony it was in that very city that the Pharmaceutical Conference passed a resolution requesting further control on certain drugs, and were at that time earnestly requested not to make a whip for their own backs!

As with all legislation, time is necessary, a sort of running-in process, and there is every sign that gradually things are falling into place and difficulties smoothing themselves out. Fortunately the Schedule is capable of modification by Regulation, and sooner or later the Pharmacy Board and the Medical Council will bring about the necessary changes.

The new educational requirements have not yet been brought into force, although the Board announced that they would probably be enforced from January, 1955. It will be a difficult matter to arrange these three-year courses, and one College is already advertising for an extra lecturer (salary £560-£1100), but judging from the past efforts in Great Britain and Europe, few people seem interested in teaching as a career.

Native Apprentices.

Talking about pharmaceutical developments, a strange one made its presence felt the other day. The Municipality of Benoni is advertising the lease of a pharmacy within a native township, the lease being

subject to the condition that a native apprentice must be taken and a periodic report submitted to the Municipality on the progress of that apprentice.

Why a chemist should report to anyone on the progress of his apprentice is not clear, and just how a Municipality can judge of progress or not is equally obscure.

A pharmacy in South Africa must have been in existence for three years before an apprentice can be taken, and even then must have sufficient pharmaceutical business to make it possible for him to train an apprentice. Having served an apprenticeship, the native youth must, of course, qualify, and this means attending a College of Pharmacy. There is at present no College which can admit native students.

The only solution to the whole problem is either to send natives overseas to qualify, and then for them to open pharmacies and train native apprentices, or for the Government to establish a special School of Pharmacy, graduate native pharmacists, and then exempt the first graduates from apprenticeship. This is perhaps a little drastic, but would create a nucleus of native chemists, and from then on the movement would snowball. For some reason the powers that be seem reluctant to take the most obvious solution.

Doctors and Chemists Meet.

One result of the M. D. & P. Amendment Act has been to stir the pharmacists in one town to action. (Anything which can do this comes under the heading of a miracle!) The chemists invited the doctors to a meeting with the officers of their Society. After a good dinner a little talking was indulged in, and both groups agreed to confine their activities to their own sphere, the doctor to prescribe, the chemist to dispense. In this town at least the chemists have realised that the time has come to give up counter-prescribing, for which the chemist is not trained. Having been given this lead, doubtless chemists in other areas will attempt to influence doctors also to give up dispensing.

One interesting sidelight was given by one doctor who said, "If I give up dispensing I might as well give up practice."

It has always been clear that in the country areas there are a good many doctors who trade—there is no other word for it! A very interesting sidelight on doctors and their attitude towards their profession is that out of 6000 on the Register less than one-third voted in a recent Medical Council election.

Optometrists Seek Legislation.

At a recent conference held by the S.A. Optical Association a resolution was passed asking for the introduction of a controlling Act. Strangely enough, in South Africa no qualification is required of opticians, and although a great many hold overseas diplomas, there are many who have none. Comparatively few pharmacists practise in the realm of optics, and the result is that many small towns have no optician. So far chemists have not bothered much with this field, which is, after all, a natural one for him, and which is also a little more professional than selling jewellery!

Emergency Dispensing Service.

Another advance in pharmaceutical service was made in the Transvaal with the establishment of a new Emergency Dispensary in Boksburg. This is a co-operative venture sponsored by the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. These dispensaries are growing in number in most towns; where the amount of business does not justify a dispensary, a rota system is adopted. In one city, Cape Town, it has been found possible neither to establish a dispensary nor a rota system. It seems that in every Society there is always one centre where the chemists for some reason cannot or will not pull together. This is true in South Africa, where the motto beneath the national coat of arms is "Ex Unitate Vire."

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Even in standard lines like these, there is a special 'know-how' in the selection of raw materials, in the processing of products and in the storing and packing of the finished article. The experience Howards have gathered during 150 years in the trade is entirely at the service of their customers.

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Costs the same as Testosterone Propionate B.P.
m.g. for m.g. Consequently—

IT LOWERS TREATMENT COSTS

One weekly injection of 50 mg. T.P.P.-Organon replaces adequately three to four 25 mg. injections of testosterone propionate during the same period.

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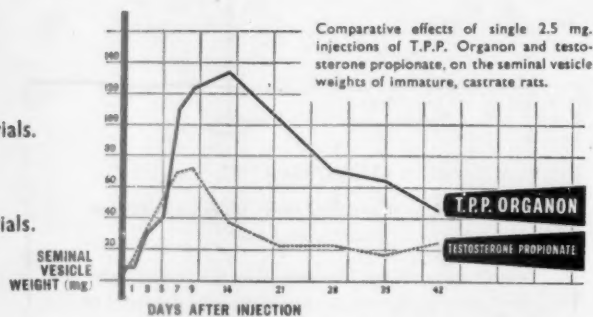
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10 mg. per c.c.

Boxes of 3 x 1 c.c. ampoules or 5 c.c. vials.

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Longer acting and much more potent than Testosterone Propionate—
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ORGANON LABORATORIES LTD., LONDON

Price List Issued.

A recent appearance in the Union is a Retail Drug Price List; until now one has never appeared, due to difficulties which exist in most importing countries. Even so, the drug list can hardly remain up to date for very long, except for locally-manufactured drugs, the list of which is rapidly increasing.

Hospital Services.

The high cost of drugs has caused the Administrator of the Cape Province to introduce a Draft Ordinance into the Provincial Council to do away with Free Hospital Services. The scheme will be replaced by a scheme which will be a "happy medium between a means test and a free service."

Import Control Ceasing?

The financial picture of the Union seems to be improving, and the Minister of Economic Affairs has said that import control is on the way out. Until the happy day when that becomes fact, the Minister has decided to grant additional quotas especially for raw materials.

In the meantime the picture is a little grim, due to the dockers' strike in Great Britain. The harbour is empty save for an aircraft carrier, and looks like being that way for some time. Orders are returned from the wholesalers marked O/S, and difficulties in this direction are likely to increase. The setback is only temporary. Other minds think along the same lines. Yardley of London are to establish a manufactory in Cape Town.

Industrial Moves.

Amongst the other business developments is a merger between the two larger glass firms. The major part of the production of one of these factories is for pharmaceutical, toilet and cosmetic containers.

Yet another concern is to manufacture a whole range of B vitamins as a by-product in the manufacture of fish meal. The estimated possibilities of this process is £500,000 p.a. At the moment Vitamin A is being produced, and also a fish protein. The general tendency to protect local industries has been relaxed lately with the reduction of duty on imported soaps. The local soap industries have had sufficient time to establish themselves, say officials.

Outstanding achievement is the commencement on a large scale of a polio-vaccine. Although its efficiency is as yet uncertain, there is no doubt that it represents a great step forward in the control of a disease which is an ever-present menace.

Price Cutting and Discounts.

Discount trading is coming in for a great deal of attention lately; the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce has agreed that its members will have no further dealings with it. This is a policy already adopted by the Chambers of Commerce and by the Pharmaceutical Society. The "S.A. Hard Goods Journal" devotes a great deal of space to weighing against them. It makes it quite clear that businesses have nothing to gain by dealing with these Buy Aids, and that this insidious movement is an almost unchecked disease. The article concludes by saying that "regular cut-price trading, particularly as it will arouse the animosity of customers who are not association members, is a well-trodden path to insolvency."

A very interesting sidelight was thrown on these trading methods when at a local meeting accounts were produced for goods provided on the account of a Buy Aid for a member. Compared with bills for the same goods bought normally, it was found to be higher by the percentage offered as a discount!

Pension Scheme.

An interesting glimpse into employer-employee relationship is given in an account of a pension scheme

originated by a Transvaal firm of chemists. Employees have their entire contribution to the fund paid by their employers, and can draw from between £4000-£7000 on retirement. This is a way of letting the employees participate in a profit-sharing scheme, and gives the employee a sense of security rarely experienced by employees.

If such a scheme were to spread, it would restore the numbers of the ranks of the qualified manager. These ranks have been sadly deleted in recent years since young chemists rush into businesses on their own account. The number of businesses in the cities and urban areas has increased to such an extent that many of them are far from profitable, and recent months have seen quite a few close their doors.

Advertising Signs.

Concern is felt in advertising circles about the attitude of municipalities towards advertising. A very firm control is exercised over the erection of signs, but none the less a rash of signs is creeping over our cities, making a kaleidoscope of light at night which seriously embarrasses the driver. Chemists have a great tendency to plaster their pharmacies with neon signs and to fall victim to any offer of a free sign. Many chemists are coming around to the viewpoint that the sooner we return to our former professional dignity the better. The old carboy is rarely seen in South Africa, and a purely pharmaceutical window is rarely seen except as an occasional special effort.

Professional Ethics.

It would seem high time that a course in professional ethics was introduced somewhere along the line towards qualification. Pharmacists in South Africa are continually complaining about their lot, their lack of professional status, the loss of their dignity which used to ornament their profession, but do little to attempt to restore it. Is this not because in this present day and age a chemist rarely feels that he is as essential a part of the community as the doctor and the dentist? And does he not feel that way because his importance has never been brought home to him?

Let us then adopt the method of Coué and repeat it continuously. A little trumpet blowing now might do much for future generations of pharmacists.

Market Report

LONDON MARKET REPORT.

December 1, 1954.

Market conditions have become normal again, and there have been few outstanding price changes, although the general trend has been upwards.

All varieties of aloes are very scarce on the spot; small quantities of Cape are available at 260/- per cwt., with forward offers at 255/-.

Stocks of Curacao are exhausted, and shippers have raised their prices to 305/- per cwt.

Ipecacuanha continues in short supply. Small quantities of Nicaraguan have been offered at 60/- to 62/- per lb., and there are a few hundredweights of Matto Grosso on offer at 58/- per lb. There is little difference between spot and forward prices, and shippers are quoting for cargoes to be despatched in February from Nicaragua.

Some ergot of Hungarian origin is reported at 10/6 per lb. for immediate delivery against 18/- for Portuguese.

Little interest has been shown in strophanthus, and 100 per cent. Kombe seed can be bought at 7/6 to 8/- per lb.

Good quality calumba root is unobtainable, and poorer material is 85/- per cwt. Pharmaceutical gums have been active.

Acacia has reached 155/- per cwt., and 137/6 for February shipment. No. 1 karaya has gone up to 209/- per cwt., and the better grades of tragacanth are all dearer. Current rates per cwt. are: First quality, select ribbon, £130-£135; second quality, £110-£115; third quality, £95-£100; fourth quality, £55-£60. Other rates are: Pale to yellow, £38-£40; yellow leaf, £24-£26; brownish, £16-£18; "hoggy," £10-£13; and siftings, £8-£10.

Zanzibar cloves, shipped at lower prices, have now reached brokers' hands, and have been sold at 4/- per lb., compared with 3/5 for shipment.

There has been a considerable fluctuation in ginger. The African variety varies from 225/- to 240/- per cwt., according to holder. Jamaican No. 3 is worth 250/- and No. 2 260/-. Cardamoms, Aleppi greens are 14/6 per lb.

Orris root is almost unobtainable, and the Italian merchants have raised their prices to 260/- per cwt.

Menthol is slightly easier at 42/- to 43/- per lb. for Chinese, duty paid.

Shellac prices have been rising steadily, and T.N. is now 430/- per cwt.

Essential oil prices, with the exception of lavender, appear to have passed a temporary peak at least.

Aniseed is relatively steady at 18/6 per lb., and peppermint at 37/6.

Lemongrass, after having reached 22/- per lb., has fallen back to around 19/6 per lb.

Citronella is in better supply at 8/3 per lb. spot, and 7/6 c.i.f. for the Ceylon variety. Shippers ask 11/6 per lb. from Java and 10/9 from Formosa. Prices for both of these types are 1/- per lb. above the c.i.f. figures.

English distillers have eased their prices slightly for clove bud oil, with current rates between 40/- and 42/6 per lb.

The shortage of French lavender has forced the price to between 90/- and 100/- per lb.

Other essential oils show little change.

The Chilean authorities raised the price for crude iodine by 4/10 per kg., and manufacturers have adjusted their prices for iodides; the potassium salt has been increased by 1/9 and the sodium by 2/- per lb. Current rates per kg. in 5 kg. quantities are: Iodine, resublimed, 40/1½; potassium iodide, 32/4½; sodium iodide, 39/0½; and iodoform powder, 60/0½.

Crystalline iodoform is 5/10 per kg. higher than the powder.

Citric acid is in very short supply, owing to increased demands from soft drink manufacturers.

Tannic acid is higher at 5/- per lb. for B.P. levis in 1-cwt. lots.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

Register of Laboratories.

The National Association of Testing Authorities has recently re-issued its Register of Laboratories in a revised form.

The new Register lists laboratories registered by the Association in all States of the Commonwealth for the performance of tests in the fields of metrology, mechanical testing, electrical testing, heat and temperature measurement, industrial radiography and crack detection, chemical testing and biological testing. Tests performed by these laboratories are shown in detail, with an indication of the availability of the laboratories for public testing.

The Register is a loose-leaf document, bound in heavy board covers. A system of numbering facilitates the insertion of new information, which is supplied in the form of amendment sheets at frequent intervals.

The cost of the Register is £1; amendment sheets are issued gratis. The document is available at the offices of the Association in each capital city.

Trade Notes

Mr. O. Fyfe, Managing Director of Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., left Australia recently to attend a Sales Conference of all overseas directors of the Smith and Nephew Associated Companies, at Welwyn Garden City, England.

Since the beginning of 1954 Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has also handled the affairs of Herts Pharmaceuticals in Australia, following the amalgamation which took place in England some time ago.

This is Mr. Fyfe's fourth journey to England, and on this occasion he is travelling via the U.S.A., and is accompanied by his wife.



Mr. O. Fyfe.

CHARLES McDONALD PTY. LTD.

Mr. Gordon A. Fox has joined the sales organisation of this company, and has been appointed Medical Detailer and Sales Representative in Western Australia. Mr. Fox commenced duties on November 22, 1954, and has his headquarters in Perth.

Mr. P. L. L. Rowland has been appointed additional Medical Detailer and Sales Representative for New South Wales as from December 6, 1954.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. LTD.

The Premier of New South Wales, Mr. J. J. Cahill, when opening the new £1½ million plant of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., at Caringbah, N.S.W., on November 26, said the company intended to expand its activities by developing products for clinical investigation and increasing research.

He said: "I gather that the research department here will work in closest association with the Parke Davis organisation in Detroit, U.S.A."

"Consequently, details of the most recent discoveries and advances in medicine in America will become available in Australia practically immediately."

STAFF RELATIONS IN OLD-ESTABLISHED COMPANY.

About 200 members of the warehouse staff of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. visited the company's Torrensides Laboratories on the night of November 24. After a buffet tea supplied by the company in its staff canteen, the staff members were conveyed by buses to Torrensides, and after a welcome by Mr. Patterson, Works Director, were split into small parties, and each allotted a guide.

When the inspection was over, the combined management and staffs of warehouse and laboratory met in the laboratory canteen for an excellent supper.

The presence throughout the function of the Managing Director, Mr. A. F. Scammell, served to emphasise the strong family atmosphere existing in this long-established Australian company.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. H. ASHLEY MASON (EVANS MEDICAL).

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. H. Ashley Mason, B.A. (Cantab.), who was the director in charge of all the overseas operations of the Evans Group of Companies.

Mr. Mason was killed in a car accident on November 26, when travelling on business with Mr. J. A. W.

Now Combined Multiple Complex VITAMIN-MINERAL CAPSULES ARE AVAILABLE IN AUSTRALIA



*Vitamin-hunger from poor
foods needs modern
Vitamin-Mineral
Therapy*

Physicians and specialists are becoming increasingly concerned at the high incidence of vitamin-deficiency cases in Australia. Despite the average three meals a day taken by most people, deficiency-diseases are prevalent. A survey by the Institute of Anatomy in Canberra states that 10% of the Australian population lives on an unbalanced diet.

This deficiency is primarily due to lack of balanced meals. Children tend to eat too many sweets and show Vitamin B deficiency.

Teenagers have inadequate breakfasts. When the prices of fruit are high, all age groups tend to show Vitamin C deficiencies.

VYKMIN VITAMIN MINERAL Combined Multiple Complex CAPSULES supply 8 Vitamins and 4 Minerals. They can be prescribed whenever Vitamin-Mineral deficiency exists.

Vykmin

VYKMIN Vitamin-Mineral Capsules are produced by
SCOTT & BOWNE LTD., London
AND ARE NOW AVAILABLE THROUGH THE
PHARMACEUTICAL DISTRIBUTORS OF AUSTRALIA
FOR SALE THROUGH CHEMISTS ONLY

VYKMIN (Combined Multiple Complex) VITAMIN MINERAL CAPSULES

Vykmin Capsules supply balanced amounts of the 8 Vitamins and 4 Minerals needed as a daily requirement of each average individual when taken as an adjunct to a normal daily diet. They supply the *balance* so necessary to today's diet. They help reduce the vitamin hunger factors, and produce a general toning up of the system and a sense of well being. Vykmin are produced under scientific supervision and they meet the requirements as recommended by the B.M.A. in the U.K. and other world eminent authorities.

The daily dose of one red and one black capsule is based upon the vitamin requirements as recommended by the B.M.A. in the U.K. and world eminent authorities.

Vitamin B1 (333 I.U.) for appetite and nervous stomach.

Vitamin B2 Riboflavin (1 mg.) for appetite, nerves, brain vigour, skin.

Vitamin B6 (0.1 mg.) for blood and skin.

Vitamin A (5000 I.U.) for eyes, skin and resistance.

Vitamin C (300 I.U.) for gums and skin anaemia prevention and blood.

Vitamin D (750 I.U.) for teeth and bone.

Vitamin E (1.25 mgs.) for strength and nerves.

Vitamin PP Nicotinamide (10 mgs.)

Phosphorus 15.2 mgs. Calcium 30.4 mgs. Iron 17.3 mgs., and Manganese 0.5 mg.

A marvellous **LEAP!**

The **LARGER** economy size family tubes of **FORD PILLS** selling for 5/6 have made an astonishing leap in sales.

The heavy advertising campaign in Press, Magazines and from announcements aired over every Commercial Radio Station in Australia, of course, helps.

But, the biggest success-factor is the strong support by pharmacists, who, realising they have a good-value, reliable line in Ford Pills, give the larger size tube a hearty sales-push to their customers. The larger tube of Ford Pills is definitely a most profitable line for both chemists to sell and customers to buy.



Get your share . . .

of the extra profit available on B.M.L. products by buying in £10 (or more) parcel lots.

There's an extra 7½% for you on an assorted parcel of:—

**FORD PILLS, MENTHOIDS, MENTHOID CREME,
YOUTH-O-FORM, PRESSOR SALT, CURLYPET,
KANATOX, NUXOIDS, FORD INHALER, Etc.**

British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

Davies, the Managing Director of Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd.

The two occupants of the car were travelling from Mildura on their way to Sydney, and the accident occurred on the N.S.W. side of the border, near Robinvale.

Mr. J. A. Davies sustained injuries including a broken ankle (the other one being dislocated), and he suffered from bruising and shock. Early this month he was reported to be recovering in hospital, and we trust he will have been completely restored by the time this issue is in the hands of readers.

The body of the late Mr. H. Ashley Mason was buried at Mildura Cemetery on November 29, the funeral service being conducted by the Rev. S. W. Ray. We published a photograph of the late Mr. Mason in our October issue (p. 1073).

HORLICKS' CHAIRMAN.

Captain H. W. Weathersbee has retired as Managing Director of Horlicks Limited (England) and will arrive shortly to live in this country permanently with his Australian wife. He will become Chairman of the Australian Company.

An officer in the British Regular Army before World War I, he was on active service from 1914 to 1918, and was twice wounded and once decorated. He joined Horlicks Limited as Assistant Sales Manager in 1928. Since then his ambition, ideas and capacity for work marked him out for quick promotion. He climbed the ladder rung by rung and eventually became Managing Director of Horlicks.

A man of drive and with a strong sense of the responsibility of leaders in business toward the country as a whole, Captain Weathersbee could never completely retire from an active interest in business and public life, and he gives voluntary service in a number of organisations with which he is actively connected.

During World War II, he was appointed Controller of the Southern Region Board of Trade, later he became a Freeman of the City of London, which is one of the qualifications required in any who aspire to become Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. Weathersbee's departure from England will leave many a conference table with an empty place, which will be difficult to fill, but it will be a tribute to the man, and his enterprise, that the organisations he has founded, and others he has helped over the years, will go on to help and cater for future generations.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE.

The 15 cards issued for the month of December, 1954, dealt with the following products:—

- A: 88 Amfac Granules
- A: 89 Apresoline
- A: 90 Amphedase
- D: 64 Dormagen (Bemeloid)
- H: 25 Hydrocortisone Eye Drops (1%)
- H: 26 Hydrocortisone 1% and 2.5% Tropical Ointment—Roussel
- I: 21 Imferon
- N: 46 Neo-Synephrene Sulphathiazolate Eye Drops (0.3%)
- N: 47 Neophyll Powder
- N: 48 N.T.Z. Solution
- P: 121 Procidets
- T: 52 Trypure Novo
- T: 53 Tabillin
- V: 38 Viraxatone—Fort
- V: 39 Vasitrin

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1955 are being received now. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 24-26 St. Francis street (new address), Melbourne.

Some sets of the 1954 cards (£3/3/- per set) are on hand. We regret that the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952 and 1953—are now out of print.

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Services!

Point-of-sale advertising is the magnet that attracts sales and wins markets. The Royco Organisation creates, produces and places sales-compelling point-of-sale advertising and backs it up with a complete super-service that has been proved efficient over more than a quarter of a century. Learn how YOUR sales can be increased by Royco know-how in sales-promotion: your enquiry is assured of prompt attention. Today's competitive conditions demand that you ACT NOW.

Comprehensive Services Available

- Point-of-sale Advertising
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- Packaging Design
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- Backgrounds
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- Exhibition Stands
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WATERWORTH STRIP-FILM PROJECTORS

The projection of colour slides and visual aid teaching requires a projector that can project a clear image in semi-daylight conditions. The Waterworth is able to do this.

Remember: Your colour slides are more realistic when projected.

Waterworth projectors are Australian made for Australian conditions, and can be supplied for A.C., D.C. or battery operation.



E. N. WATERWORTH

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Dear Sirs,—Please send me details and price list.

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Address.....

Commonwealth and State News

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Congratulations to Mr. R. Donaldson, of Nedlands, on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace.

Miss D. L. Palmer, of Fremantle, will be returning to England on the "Himalaya," leaving Fremantle on January 12, 1955.

Messrs. W. E. Wilson and A. G. Ross left for England on December 24, and Mr. J. D. Peterkin will leave in January.

Mr. C. J. Baird has opened a modern pharmacy at the new suburb known as Hilton Park. We offer our best wishes for the success of this enterprise.

Mr. H. S. Wheeler, of South Perth, has purchased Mr. J. C. Ward's pharmacies at Scarborough. Mr. L. E. Knight and Miss T. Sheedy are at present managing for Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. M. K. Prichard, who has spent the past nine months in the Eastern States, returned to his home in Bunbury last month. He intends returning to the Eastern States after Christmas.

Miss J. C. Palmer returned to the State this month after nearly two years in England. She has been assisting at Fitch's Pharmacy during the illness of Mr. H. D. Fitch.

Capt. H. Longden, who has been stationed at Army Medical Stores, Guildford, for some years, has retired from the Army, and accepted the management of Craven's Pharmacy, Perth.

Congratulations to Mr. S. T. Hughes, of Mt. Lawley, who is now the father of two chemist sons. David was amongst those who qualified this month, and the other son, Peter, qualified in 1950.

Owing to the large volume of business to be dealt with at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on December 7, the meeting was adjourned at 11.10 p.m. until December 10. As most of the business was of a confidential nature, there is nothing to report except examination results, which are published herewith.

Council Dinner.—Prior to the pharmaceutical meeting on December 7 the President entertained members of the Council at dinner at the Palace Hotel. Other guests included Dr. L. Henzell (Commissioner of Public Health), Mr. R. Davis (Principal, Perth Technical College), Mr. G. D. T. Allan (President, Pharmaceutical Service Guild, W.A. Branch), and ex-Councillors Sir Frank Gibson, Messrs. H. O. Howling, A. C. McWhinney, D. G. White, F. T. Lorman, and A. N. Birks.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

We extend congratulations to all the successful students, and particularly to those who gained special awards.

Results of examinations conducted last month by the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. are now published. Subjects are denoted by the following numbers:—

Chemistry: 1.
English: 2.
Maths.: 3.
Physics: 4.

Pharmaceutics: 5.
Commercial Pharmacy: 6.
Biology: 7.
Materia Medica: 8.
Dispensing: 9.

A distinction is represented by the letter (D).

Entrance Examination.

Completed.—Bartley, K. F.; Bateman, K. D.; Blackburn, J. H.; Bond, H. M.; Cattalini, J. A.; Clune, K. D.; Crawford, I. W.; Dymock, R. C.; Hamilton, I. S.; Keogh, P. B.; Miller, G. C.; Macdonnell, R. F.; Nicholls, Enid; Parry, J. W. J.; Ray, B. T.; Rock, T. W.; Schwartz, H.; Segal, H.; Shub, M.; Sparrow, M. P.; Stoyanoff, V. J.; Strobl, F.; Symes, Anne.

Partial Passes.—Bellman, A. G., 2, 4; Cunningham, A. M., 2; Fuller, T. M., 2, 3, 4; Hunter, Marion, 2, 3; Oliver, P. L., 1, 2, 4; Rudan, J. P., 1, 2, 3; Simenson, D. M., 2; Taylor, Eunice, 2, 3; Wynne, T. E., 1, 2.

First Year.

Completed.—Begley, J., 1; Carlisle, B. R., 1(D), 5, 6(D), 7, 8; Edinger, R. D., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8; Garbin, A. V., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8(D); Hogan, E. J., 1, 5(D), 6, 7, 8; Hubbard, G. M., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8; Hunt, A. F., 1(D), 5(D), 6, 7, 8; Knowles, J. M., 1, 7; Manera, C., 1(D), 5, 6(D), 7, 8(D); Moore, Eleanor M., 1, 5(D), 6(D), 7, 8(D); McMahon, B. F., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8(D); Nicholls, R. R., 1, 5(D), 6, 7, 8; Rosenberg, H., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8; Tuohy, P. J., 1(D), 5(D), 6, 7, 8(D); Wager, A. D., 1, 5, 6(D), 7, 8; Walton, R. I., 1, 5, 6, 7, 8; Whittle, Margaret, 1, 5(D), 6(D), 7, 8.

Partial Passes.—Edinger, M. G., 5, 6, 8; Eggleston, Bernice, E., 5, 6, 8; Fraser, Elizabeth M., 5; Hawkins, J. K., 1, 5, 6; Hurst, K. H., 5, 6, 8; McKenzie, L. I., 5, 6(D), 7, 8; McManus, T. C., 5, 6, 7; Rear, I. G., 5(D), 6, 7, 8.

Second Year.

Completed.—Bingemann, G. A., 1, 5(D), 7; Bodlovich, D. J., 1(D), 5(D), 7; Fogarty, K. M. J., 1, 5, 7; Fowler, Rosemary J., 1, 5, 7; Genev, N. J., 1, 5, 7; Johnson, P. J., 1, 5, 7; Judd, Dorothy E., 1, 5, 7; Kauler, A., 1, 5(D), 7; Keating, K. M., 1, 5, 7; Kostadinov, G., 1, 5(D), 7; Lane, S., 1(D), 5, 7; Major, J. W., 1(D), 5(D), 7; McKenzie, K. G., 1(D), 5(D), 7; Nicholas, J. B., 1, 5(D), 7; Pearson, Julie H., 1, 5, 7; Pumfrey, Myrtle J., 1, 5(D), 7; Rees, J. L., 1, 5, 7; Schenberg, D. B., 1; Spiro, V. T., 1(D), 5, 7; Wende, N., 1(D); Woodman, D. A., 1, 5, 7.

Partial Passes.—Elliot, B. J., 1, 5; Hollyock, G. J., 5, 7; Lewis, V. R., 1.

Third Year.

Completed.—Cohen, G. H., 1, 5; Crump, N. G., 1, 5(D); Einihovici, Laura, 1(D), 5(D); Firth, Janet M., 1, 5; Gunzburg, H. J., 1, 5; Hamersley, J. W., 1, 5; Pater-son, G. M., 1, 5; Robinson, R. B., 1, 5; Sherry, G. B., 1(D), 5; Silbert, B. J., 1(D), 5(D); Stevens, Audrey J., 1, 5(D); Waring, P. G., 1, 5(D).

Partial Passes.—Jack, J. E., 5; Matthews, D. O., 5(D); O'Hara, J. M., 5; Price, T. O., 5; Roberts, Patricia J., 5(D).

Fourth Year.

Completed.—Benn, J., 5(D), 8(D), 9; Chaloner, Joan E., 5(D), 8(D), 9(D); Chatfield, K. N., 5(D), 8, 9(D); Cleave, Brenda, 5, 8, 9; Comparti, M. J., 5, 8, 9(D); Forgan, J. D., 5(D), 8(D), 9(D); Forte, A. M., 5(D), 8(D), 9; Groom, R. S., 5, 8, 9; Hertz, H. S., 5(D), 8(D), 9(D); Hughes, D. T., 5, 8, 9; Kennedy, C. E., 5, 8, 9(D); Kirk, E. G., 5(D), 8(D), 9(D); Maywood, B. A., 5(D), 8(D), 9(D); Miller, K. Ruth, 5, 8(D), 9(D); Mountain, G. N., 5, 5D, 8(D), 9; McGuckin, Kathleen W., 5(D), 8(D), 9; Norrish, Judith M., 5, 8, 9; O'Brien, B. F., 5, 8, 9; Street, B. J., 5, 8(D), 9.

Partial Passes.—Crawford, R. L., 5, 8; Gjakun, B., 5, 9.

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Calamine & Antazoline
Lotion



A soothing lotion which relieves the irritation of Sunburn, Insect bites and simple rashes due to allergy.

Active ingredients Antazoline Hydrochloride, Calamine Prepared B.P.C., and Camphor.

Costs 36/- Doz.

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The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney.
Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne.
Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane.
Rumbles Ltd., Perth.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Medals and Prizes.

Awards were made as follows:—
Webster Memorial Gold Medal.—J. D. Forgan.
Parke, Davis Prize.—J. D. Forgan and H. S. Hertz.
Kodak Prize.—J. D. Forgan.
Mayhew Dispensing Prize.—B. A. Maywood.
Mrs. Lyons Prize.—B. J. Silbert.
Pharmaceutics—Mat. Med. Prizes.—1st, E. G. Kirk;
2nd (tie), J. D. Forgan, H. S. Hertz, J. Benn.
Pharmaceutical Council Bursary.—D. J. Bodlovich.
Rumble Bursaries.—B. J. Silbert, K. G. McKenzie, C. Manera.
Faulding's Bursary.—Eleanor M. Moore.
Note.—Faulding Bursaries for Entrance Examination have yet to be allocated.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Misses Margaret Purdon, Edith Knight and Anne Wilks are off to Adelaide to represent Tasmania at the Students' Congress.

Among the many Tasmanians who are going to the mainland to see the cricket Test matches is Mr. Bill McLeod. We hear that the Davis Cup is also attracting quite a few followers also.

Hearty congratulations to Miss Edith Knight, of Hobart, and Mr. K. R. Viney, of Launceston, on gaining passes in the recent final examinations. Miss Knight was also successful in gaining the Kodak and Landon Fairthorne prizes, and shares the Parke Davis Prize with Mr. Viney.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick, well known in Launceston circles, seems to be enjoying herself in England. From letters received she tells of her tours through Ireland, Scotland and France. Mrs. Fitzpatrick hopes to settle down in a flat in Kensington for a while.

Many will be on holiday as these notes go to press, and during that break we would like to hear something of your travels and experiences, which may interest other readers. Please write to the address heading the column. Your help will be most appreciated.

THE GUILD

General
Meeting

A general meeting of members of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on November 18, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. A. G. Gould, C. A. Robertson, A. G. Crane, W. G. Webb, D. E. Fuller, C. B. Dillon, L. W. Palfreyman, D. R. Crisp, and the Secretary.

A.P.P.M. Dispensing.—Advice was received from the Federal Secretary that the agreement with A.P.P.M. had been signed.

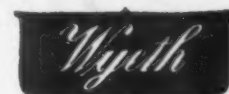
Financial.—Accounts totalling £328/2/1 were passed for payment.

Health Department Pamphlets.—Advice was received from the Public Health Department that racks for use

WYETH'S FEROMAX WITH VITAMIN B₁₂

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

for



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Supplied in bottles of 50 tablets

Each olive green tablet contains:

Dried Ferrous Sulphate	2.5 gr.
Liver Extract—equiv. to whole liver	6.2 gr.
Copper Sulphate	0.02 gr.
Manganese Sulphate	0.02 gr.
Vitamin B ₁ (thiamin hydrochloride)	2 mg.
Vitamin B ₂ (riboflavin)	1 mg.
Vitamin B ₆ (pyridoxine hydrochloride)	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B ₁₂ (crystalline)	1.33 mcg.
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	15 mg.
Folic Acid	0.2 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	0.5 mg.
Niacinamide	3 mg.

A combination of specific and adjuvant factors to assure a prompt and sustained erythropoietic response.

Actively promoted to include personal detailing, medical sampling, regular circularisations and journal advertisements.

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Feromax Plain, Feromax with Liver and Feromax with Folic Acid



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F8/P/55

For the Relief OF NAUSEA AND VOMITING IN PREGNANCY

Nidoxital[®] Capsules

NIDOXITAL Capsules control nausea and vomiting in Pregnancy within hours in 96 per cent. of patients, because early control is important both for the comfort of the patient and the prevention of hyperemesis gravidarum, we suggest NIDOXITAL therapy should be instituted at the first sign of gastric discomfort.

NIDOXITAL Capsules simultaneously combat causative factors—local central, metabolic — of nausea and vomiting with 5 agents:

pyridoxine	specifically relieves a large percentage of patients, improves protein metabolism; maintains nerve function.
pentobarbital sodium	selectively raises the threshold of the vomiting centre; reduces central excitability.
di-methionine	protects liver function; helps detoxify metabolites.
nicotinamide	modifies excessive peristalsis.

Nidoxital is supplied on prescription in bottles of 20



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in distributing their pamphlets were being made, and that a sample would be submitted for our approval.

Pricing Service.—Advice was received from a northern member, that our Pricing Service had been supplied by a northern subscriber to the Retail Traders' Association to enable them to publish details in their journal.

Members decided that the subscriber suspected of supplying this Pricing Service should be asked if he had done so, and appropriate measures taken on receipt of his reply.

Friendly Societies.—Reports were received that Friendly Society Dispensaries were undercharging as set out in our Pricing Service, to which they were subscribers.

The meeting decided that no action should be taken.

Federal Council Meeting.—Mr. Crisp gave a full report of the items dealt with at the Federal Council meeting, and discussed the decisions made.

The meeting decided that a letter of congratulations be sent to the three members, Mr. W. R. Iliffe, Mr. O. C. V. Leggo and Mr. K. E. Thomas, on their being elected life members of the Guild.

Members asked that a minute be recorded of their appreciation for the time and attention given to the Federal Council meeting by our representatives, Mr. Crisp and Mr. Copeland.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*Analyse the past, consider
the present, and visualise
the future.*

—Thos F. Watson

Mr. P. J. Sullivan is in business, cnr. Victoria road and Spurway road, Ermington.

Mr. F. E. Teiffel has opened a pharmacy at 75 Flinders road, Woollooware.

Mr. K. H. Ross has opened a pharmacy in Belmore road, Herne Bay, opposite the picture theatre.

Mr. G. T. Devitt has a pharmacy in Nanima street, Eugowra.

Mr. C. Matis is the owner of the pharmacy at 380 Cleveland street, Sydney.

Mr. B. E. Wunsch is the proprietor of Carramar Pharmacy, Wattle avenue, Carramar.

Drugs in Stolen Car.—Police on November 30 searched for a doctor's car containing dangerous drugs, which was stolen in Hillcrest avenue, Hurstville. The car, a cream Holden sedan, was stolen outside the surgery of Dr. M. C. Seton, of Railway parade, Hurstville. Dr. Seton was in his surgery at the time.

Poison Causes Death of Baby.—A 19-months-old baby boy, Donald Albert Holder, of Vicliffe avenue, Campsie, died in hospital on November 23, a few hours after eating tablets containing strychnine. His mother, Mrs. Cecilia Dorothy Holder, told police that a doctor prescribed the tablets for her. The boy took the tablets from a suitcase she was packing for a trip to Melbourne. The baby was treated at Canterbury Hospital and allowed to go home, but later became ill. He died 15 minutes after being readmitted.



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CONSTANT DEMAND



- BCM PLUS
- BCM WITH PHENOBARBITONE AND STRYCHNINE

HEPASOL COMPOUND

- HEPASOL COMPOUND WITHOUT STRYCHNINE

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

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More Lipstick & Face Powder
sales than any other brand

CASH IN at 68% PROFIT

CASH IN on dominating
advertisements all carrying
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CASH IN on the Guild-endorsed
stock control system to save time,
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

WEDDING.

Pharmacist **Miss Mary Forshaw** was recently married at All Saints' Church, Woollahra, to Mr. Max Henry, of Milton. The bride is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Forshaw, of Maitland and Randwick. Miss Gwenda Forshaw and Miss Mollie Marsden, from England, attended their cousin as bridesmaids. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Bruce Henry, and by Mr. John Henry. After a honeymoon spent touring in Queensland the couple will make their home in Milton.

OBITUARY.

With profound regret we record the death of **Dr. M. K. Stevenson**, of Carlingford and Epping, who passed away on December 8. The late Dr. Stevenson was also a registered pharmacist. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bob Hudspeth, of King's Cross, and was demonstrator in pharmacy at the University of Sydney in 1940. After completing the pharmacy course he commenced to study medicine, graduating in 1946.

PHARMACISTS ABROAD.

Mr. D. B. Draffin, of Stockton, will leave for Great Britain in January next. He expects to be abroad for some six months.

Mr. Alf. West writes from London that he attended the recent Medical Exhibition there. Proposals are to be made to combine the Medical Exhibition with the Chemical Exhibition.

POISONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Government Gazette for November 26, 1954, carries a notification that the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to approve of the appointment of **Mr. L. Johnstone**, representing agricultural and pastoral organisations, as a member of the Poisons Advisory Committee, vice **Mr. R. C. Gibson**.

DRUGS STOLEN FROM CAR.

Lithgow police have issued an appeal for the return of dangerous drugs stolen from the car of **Dr. Garth Phillips**, of Portland, either while he was visiting in Lithgow or after his return home.

LICENSING OF CHIROPODISTS.

Legislation to license chiropodists in N.S.W. may be submitted soon to State Cabinet.

Representations to Health Minister O'Sullivan have urged licensing "in the interests of the public and of the chiropodists."

OFFICIALS OF AUSTRALIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The Australian Dental Association has elected **Dr. K. T. Adamson**, of Melbourne, as president.

Other office-bearers are: Vice-president, **Dr. A. G. Rowell** (Sydney); Interstate vice-president, **Mr. N. E. Edney**; hon. secretary, **Dr. J. M. Wark** (Melbourne); hon. treasurer, **Dr. R. G. Williams** (Melbourne).

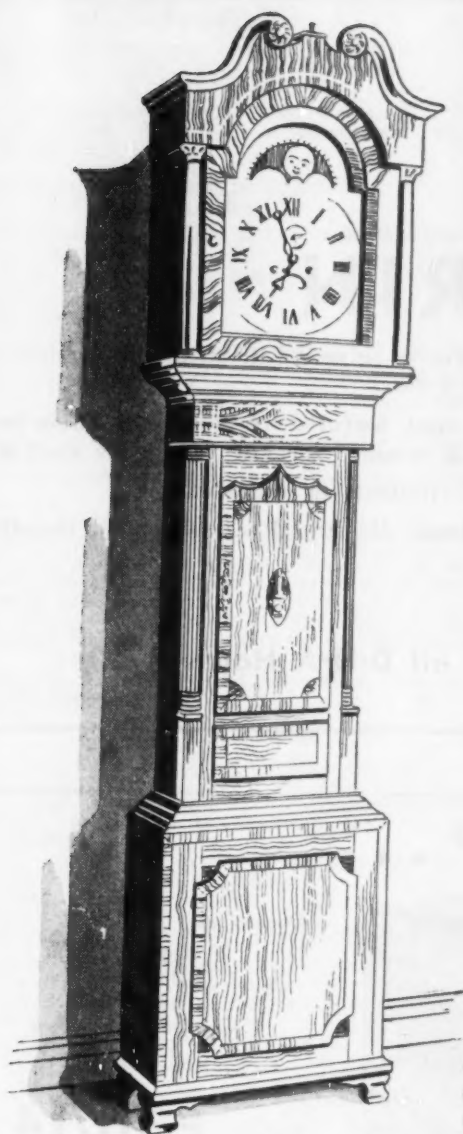
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Materia Medica, 1955.

Materia Medica classes will commence on Monday, March 14. Students intending to do Materia Medica in 1955 must register at the Pharmacy Department, Old Medical School, between Monday, February 21, and Friday, February 25, 1955.

All students must attend on Wednesday, March 6, at 10 a.m., in the Anderson Stuart Lecture Theatre, Old Medical School, to receive instructions.

S. E. WRIGHT, Senior Lecturer.



FAST RELIEF **in gastric hyperacidity**

When patients with functional gastro-intestinal disorders complain of epigastric distress, heartburn, bloating or dyspepsia, Cremorin gives relief in minutes. Cremorin is reactive aluminium hydroxide, the *non-absorbable* antacid which combines with gastric acid *both* chemically and physically for rapid neutralization.

FAST HEALING **in peptic ulcer**

Prolonged buffering of reactive Cremorin speeds healing—often in from seven to ten days—without biochemical or gastro-intestinal complications.

AROUND THE CLOCK CONTROL of gastric secretion is usually maintained by taking Cremorin during the day only.



Trade Mark
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Brand of Aluminium Hydroxide Gel

TABLETS
Bottles of 50, 200 and 1000

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Distributors: Fassett & Johnson Ltd., 36-40 Chalmers Street, Sydney

Glyceryl trinitrate, one of the most effective drugs for use in angina pectoris, can now be stabilised by means of a special tableting base.

VASITRIN

presents this stabilised form of glyceryl trinitrate in tablets of gr. 1/200, 1/130, 1/100 and 1/65.

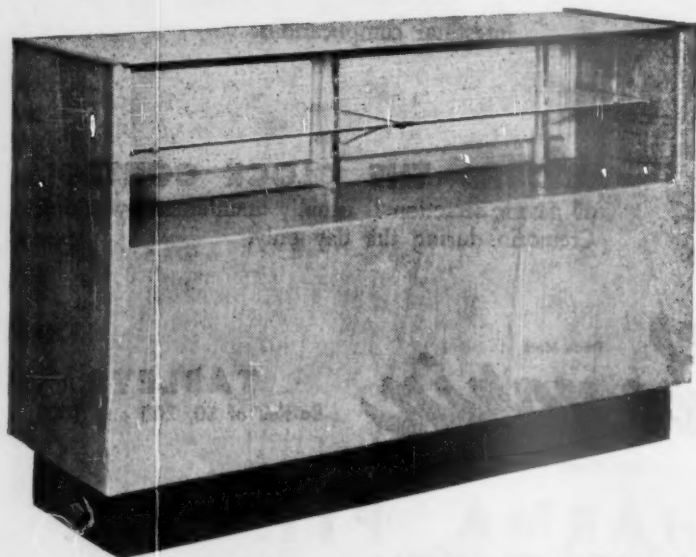
Vasitrin ensures that this most useful drug is now available in a form in which its potency is retained for any reasonable shelf-life.

For use wherever glyceryl trinitrate is indicated.

Available under the National Health (Pharmaceutical Benefits) Regulations, Item No. 72.

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Dimensions:

5' long, 3' 3" high,
1' 6" deep.

One adjustable glass
shelf

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**ANY DISPLAY BUILT
TO ORDER**

We specialise in remodelling and
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DOCTORS STRUCK OFF N.S.W. MEDICAL REGISTER.

The names of more than 300 doctors have been removed from the N.S.W. Register of Medical Practitioners.

Their names appear in Government Gazette No. 185, November 12, 1954. Removal is in terms of Section 24 of the Medical Act.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION ELECTS OFFICE-BEARERS.

The Employers' Federation has elected the following office-bearers for 1955:—

Messrs. G. W. Docker (President), L. T. Ostergren, K. M. Whyte, A. H. Mullens (Vice-Presidents), J. Melville (Treasurer).

NINETY UNIONS PLAN MARGINS CLAIM.

On November 24 ninety unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council of N.S.W. held a meeting to decide a uniform policy on margins.

The matter came before the Industrial Commission on the following Monday, when the courtroom was packed with employers' and employees' representatives.

REPATRIATION: PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER

The Public Service Board has confirmed the appointment of Dr. W. E. E. Langford, as principal medical officer of the Repatriation Department.

Dr. Langford, a Queenslander, has been acting in the position since the retirement of Dr. A. H. Melville in July.

The Minister for Repatriation (Senator Cooper) announced the appointment.

PRICES DECONTROL.

Prices Declaration No. 117, published in the New South Wales Government Gazette No. 142, dated September 3, 1954, amends the list of goods subject to price control by deleting the following from among other items from Schedule "A":—

Bandages, surgical dressings and sanitary pads and tampons of all kinds and descriptions.

Cottonwool.

OPTOMETRISTS AND HEALTH SCHEME.

The Australia Optometrical Association decided at its recent convention to make overtures to the Federal Government to extend the health scheme to cover the services of optometrists.

It is reported that the Minister for Social Services said the Commonwealth was treading warily on future national health plans.

The Minister evidently does not see eye-to-eye with the optometrists!

R.S.L. CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH.

The Chemists' Sub-Branch held its Christmas meeting at the Combined Services' Club Rooms, 5 Barrack street, Sydney, on December 2.

The representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (N.S.W. Branch), Mr. E. G. Hall and Mr. L. W. Smith respectively, were welcomed upon arrival by the president of the sub-branch, Mr. F. Little.

WOMAN SAFE AFTER TABLET OVERDOSE.

Police reported recently that a woman who accidentally took an overdose of tablets containing strychnine was recovering in hospital.

The woman, Mrs. Marie Moodie, 34, of Bridge road, Glebe, took the tablets and became violently ill. She was taken to Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, and admitted after doctors had treated her.

A black and white illustration of two medical professionals. On the left, a woman stands wearing a white lab coat over a dark dress, with her hands on her hips. On the right, a man stands wearing a white lab coat over a dark suit, holding a small object in his hands. The background is plain.

WHITE COATS

LADIES' UNIFORM
In Pre-shrunk Drill
S.S.W. to W.
and O.S.

THIS STYLE
In British
Pre-shrunk Drill
Available for
immediate delivery
Sizes 3 to 8
And ½ Sizes

CROWN WHITE COATS

SHOWROOMS:
MELBOURNE: VIC. BROOKSHAW, Howay Court, 234 Collins Street. Phone: MU 5229.
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HOBART: H. GROUNDS, 4 Victoria Street. Phone: Hobart 3511.

Leucotropin "Silbe"

Tablets (20's and 100's). Ampoules (5 x 10 c.c., IV. or IM.; 25 x 10 c.c., IV.), for Urinary Infections, Arthritic and Fibrositic Conditions and Gout. Veterinary (100 c.c.).

"Silbe" Asthma Inhalant

Bottles of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., for Asthma and Hay Fever.

"Silbe" Atomizers with Inhalant

Medical publicity throughout Australia and New Zealand includes regular circularisations of B.M.A. members, Journal Advertisements and Sampling.

Please order your stocks from:

D.H.A.—All houses; F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Sydney, Adelaide, Perth; Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane; The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd. and Wm. Pearce & Co. Pty. Ltd., Sydney; Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne; Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Adelaide; Rumbles Ltd., Perth; and all leading wholesalers in New Zealand.

If supplies are unobtainable, please advise:

Australasian Representative:

E. H. Florance, Box 3122, G.P.O., Sydney.

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Samples and literature supplied to Pharmacists upon request.

Manufactured by Silten Ltd., Hatfield, England.

J. G. FRANKLIN & SONS LIMITED

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and a wide range of
Surgical Rubberware

Australian Representatives:

PAUL WITZIG & CO. PTY. LTD.
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Police said that Mrs. Moodie had made an error in reading the directions regarding the quantity of tablets to be taken.

FIRST AID IN FACTORIES.

The First-aid in Factories Regulations, which were made recently, rescinded the former regulations made in 1928. Paragraph 2 reads:

2. (1) The first-aid ambulance chest with which a factory is required by section 38A of the Factories and Shops Act 1912-1950 to be provided shall—

(a) be of wood or metal, be dust-proof and be distinctly marked with a white cross upon a green ground.

The Department issues a booklet on first-aid which bears a white Maltese cross on a green background.

DOCTOR FINED.

Dr. Walter James Flower Phipps, of Macleay street, Potts Point, was fined £40 by Mr. A. N. Bott, S.M., in Central Summons Court for failing to keep a register of drugs.

Detective-Sergeant Baker, of Darlinghurst, said Phipps produced an incomplete record of drugs, and said records were kept on the backs of patients' cards.

Baker said he selected two cards which failed to show a correct record of drugs. Phipps' records were now in order.

CHLORDANE AS ANTI-WHITE ANT.

The Division of Wood Technology of the N.S.W. Forestry Commission in "Technical Notes" says Chlordane is finding favour as a termite preventive because of its lasting effect.

Foundation walls and piers are sprayed with a 2% solution.

Soil is treated by trenching and watering with Chlordane. Plant growth is not affected.

Chlordane, unlike Creosote, has no fungicidal effect.

DANGEROUS DRUGS LOST IN TRAM.

A quantity of dangerous drugs was lost on a tram somewhere between Sydney and Dulwich Hill recently.

The drugs, which were wrapped in a brown paper parcel, included penicillin. They were being taken to W. H. Soul Pattinson & Co. Ltd., chemists, in New Canterbury road, Dulwich Hill.

The youth taking them placed them under his seat in the tram, but they were missing when he arrived at Dulwich Hill.

COMPULSORY UNIONISM.

The Full High Court recently heard an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice McTiernan in the compulsory unionism case.

The order was made on the application of the A.W.U. and the Shop Assistants' Union, and nine other unions, to add the nine unions as defendants in the action wherein a group of 10 employers and two employees are challenging the validity of the compulsory unionism law.

The Full High Court reserved its decision.

EXTENDED SHOPPING HOURS WANTED.

It is reported that the General Storekeepers' Association considers later shopping hours should be permitted.

The Association points out that legislation will soon permit beer to be sold until 10 p.m. and petrol until 8.30 p.m., "but essential food cannot be purchased after 5.30 p.m."

Some chemists in Sydney area trade illegally outside the proper closing time, claiming "service to the public" motivates them.

Pre-fabbed Fittings

Invite EXTRA Sales BY Self- Selection

(All units shown in beautiful wood, hard-polished for long wear — or painted to harmonise with your store.)

FEATURES of this Buckridge-designed store fitting (seen in Mr. C. Paull's pharmacy, East Darling) are: ● All units shown can be bought pre-fabbed, in 6-ft. section. ● They are pieced together in the shop. ● Shelves adjustable to 1-in. centres with metal clips. ● Shelving bays admit peg-board for special displays.



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Bengue's Balsam

For over fifty years Bengue's Balsam has been accepted by the Medical Profession in England as a reliable local analgesic for the treatment of: FIBROSITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, MUSCULAR FATIGUE, NEURITIS, SPRAINS.

Contains: 16% Menthol.
16% Methyl Salicylate in a lanoline ointment base. Tubes of 1 oz.



NESTOSYL *Ointment*



An antiseptic and anaesthetic ointment that promotes healing and rapidly stops pain and itching.

Tubes of
1 1/4 ozs.

Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	2%
N-butyl-p-aminobenzoate	2%
Resorcin	2%
Zinc Oxide	10%
8 oxyquinoline	0.006%

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BENGUE & CO. LTD. Manufacturing Chemists
Mount Pleasant, England

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MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN PHARMACISTS

Do you know of any girls in your district, leaving school this year, who would be interested in a job with us on ampoule production? Intelligence and keenness are more important than educational attainments. Five-day week and good bonus. If you can help, please ring for particulars. MF 5779.

DAVID G. BULL LABORATORY PTY. LTD.
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SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GOLF DAY.

The following are the results of the special Christmas golf day held at Cromer Country Club by the N.S.W. Chemists' Golf Club, on December 7:

Four Ball: Winners, Dud. Williams (21) and Allan Hughes (9), 43 points. Runners-up, Jack Stormon (14) and Bob Gleeson (16), 42 points.

"A" Grade, Jim Cohen (7), 36 points.

"B" Grade, Alan Ball (17), 34 points.

"C" Grade, Barry Jones (20), 33 points.

Long Drive, Laurie Skinner.

Closest to Hole, Rup. Frew.

SCIENCE WORKERS DEMAND HIGHER PAY.

The Federation of Scientific and Technical Workers is demanding greatly increased salaries for scientific workers.

It is reported that the claim is based on a new wage concept—the "tertiary wage"—a third standard of wage rates. (The other two are the basic wage and margin for skill.)

Claims are to be lodged in respect of chemists and chemical engineers in the non-metal industries, and for chemists, physicists, etc., in the engineering and metal industries.

WHICH CROSS DO YOU BEAR?

Last August I mentioned that, to comply with the Scaffolding and Lifts Act, a first-aid chest, painted white with a red cross on it, had to be repainted red with a white cross.

A recent amendment to the Factories and Shops Act, however, says the correct colour for first-aid chests is green with a white cross.

Both Acts are administered by the Department of Labour and Industry.

(Column 8, "S.M.H.")

SERVICE.

Mr. D. B. Cameron, chemist, Boggabri, pays this tribute to business.

At 11.30 one morning he was asked by a local grazier for a veterinary instrument needed urgently.

He sent an urgent telegram, asking a Sydney firm to put it on the 3.30 p.m. train.

It arrived at 4 a.m. next day.

The Sydney firm hadn't the instrument in stock, but got their Armidale depot to rail it for them.

("S.M.H.," Column 8.)

DAMAGES £1000: HAIR WAVE CASE.

A District Court jury on November 18 awarded £1000 damages to Miss Doreen Cherry, waitress, of King's Cross, who alleged she lost 80 per cent. of her hair, and contracted dermatitis after a cold wave treatment.

The defendants to the action were Louis Cordony, of Milward avenue, Chatswood; Maurice Amilio Cordony, of Kirkham road, Beecroft; and John Pierre Cordony, of Rowe street, Earlwood, ladies' hairdressers (formerly trading as Cordony Bros).

Miss Cherry alleged breach of contract in the treatment of her hair.

The defendants denied the allegation.

Miss Cherry's counsel, Mr. S. Ross, said that she had the cold wave treatment in April, 1953. Later her scalp became scaly, and she suffered from dermatitis. She had spent £245 in medical expenses, and was still not cured.

Mr. S. Ross (by E. M. Jurd) for plaintiff; Mr. P. L. Head (by Dawson, Waldron, Edwards and Nicholls) for defendants.

FINE OVER RECORDS OF DRUGS.

A registered chemist was fined £20, with 12/- costs, in Redfern Court of Petty Sessions on November 25 for not having entered in a register all drugs manufactured, procured, supplied or used by him or on his behalf.

KOKO

For the Hair

Retail Prices

Koko No. 1, 3 oz. ("Small") 2/2

Koko No. 2, 8 oz. ("Large") 4/8

These Prices include Sales Tax.

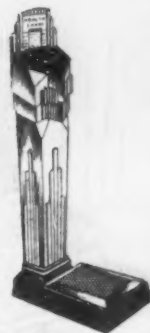
KOKO (in both sizes) is obtainable from your Wholesale House in each State.

KOKO MARICOPAS CO. PTY. LTD.

Box 1760, G.P.O., Sydney



Re-Conditioned
PENNY
OPERATED
"ALBION"
£65



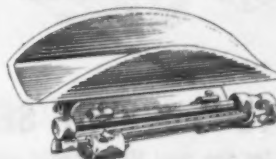
Re-Conditioned
AMERICAN TYPE
Modern £65



BRAND NEW
"AVERY"
£145



Re-Conditioned
PENNY
OPERATED
"SECA"
£45



BRAND NEW "SECA," 32 lb.,
BABY SCALES
£17/10/-



Scales installed
free on per-
centage, or
rental from
5/- per week.

For further particulars, 'phone, write or call:

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Proprietors of "The Bousche Scale Co.,"
The Peerless Weighing Machine Co. of Victoria

A Happy and

Prosperous

New Year

From

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES CO.

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Phone: BU 3805



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which has, for the past three years, established a reputation for speedy pricing of PBA and PMS scripts offer you their service.

Post your scripts with signed claim form—

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Phone MA 5138

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

The defendant, John Edward Jacobson, of Pitt street, Redfern, pleaded guilty.

Detective A. Harris, of the C.I.B., said he visited Jacobson's pharmacy on September 8, and found a shortage of 290 grains of morphia in the records. The codeine phosphate records also showed a shortage of 122 grains.

Jacobson had told him he could not understand the codeine shortage, as it was declared a drug only on August 1, 1954.

Jacobson had said he could have made a mistake with the morphia records over a period of years.

Detective Harris said the register at the pharmacy appeared to be well kept and up to date.

The shortages were very small, and he could find no evidence of any improper use of the drugs.

POISON CHARGE DISMISSED.

Mr. I. Beavers, S.M., in Central Court of Petty Sessions recently, dismissed a charge against a woman of having attempted to murder her husband with thallium poison.

Her husband refused to give evidence against her.

The woman, Mrs. Esther Williams, 48, a factory supervisor, of Judge street, Randwick, was charged with having administered thallium to John Ernest Williams between May 25 and June 15 with intent to murder him.

Williams told Mr. Beavers: "I don't wish to give evidence against my wife."

The police prosecutor, Sergeant D. Goode, said he could call medical evidence about Williams' condition, but nothing to implicate Mrs. Williams.

Earlier Detective-Sergeant Stuart James, of the C.I.B., said he told Mrs. Williams on August 21 her husband had said he saw a bottle labelled thallium in her wardrobe dressing table, and also that he became ill at work, and developed symptoms police understood to be the symptoms of thallium poisoning.

DOCTOR ON DRUG CHARGE.

Dr. Ronald Wallace Menzies Gray, 32, of Woniara road, Hurstville, pleaded guilty in Kogarah Court on November 6 to having obtained, by false representation, morphine sulphate and pethidine. He was fined £25.

A detective told the Court that Dr. Gray had admitted taking three of the morphine tablets and five of the pethidine tablets.

Detective Harris, of the Drug Bureau, said that Dr. Gray went to a Hurstville pharmacy on June 17, and presented a prescription for a Bexley man for 20 morphia tablets and six pethidine tablets. Gray told the chemist that he wanted the tablets urgently for the man. The man was interviewed the following day, and he said that Dr. Gray had not seen him for four or five days.

A Presbyterian minister, Rev. George Cowie, said he had known Gray for a considerable time, and was prepared to "stake his life" on him.

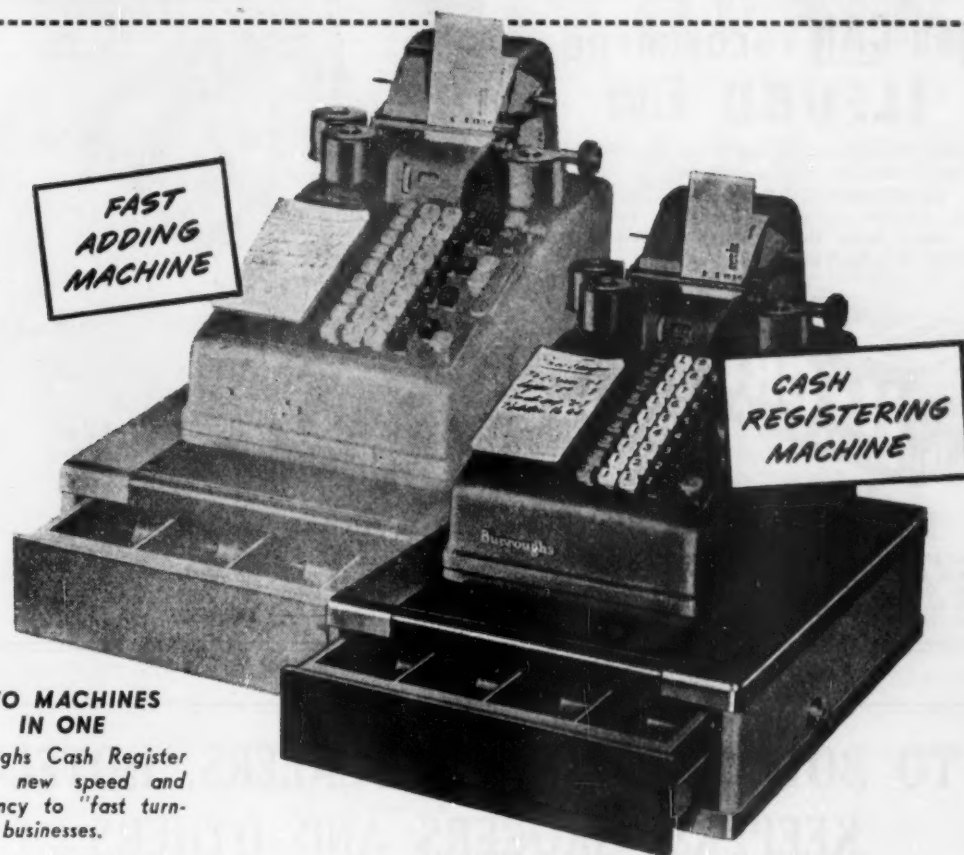
Mr. F. Hidden (for Gray) said that his client had been sent to a lonely post in Moratai, and had come back very much worse in health.

MR. ALF WEST WRITES FROM LONDON.

"We arrived O.K., and had a good trip. I never missed a meal, but my wife was sick a few times.

"I contacted Mr. Adams, the secretary of the Society, and he wants to be remembered to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. He took me to the Medical Exhibition, where we met Mr. Maplethorpe. There were quite a lot of stands devoted to Pharmaceutical Ethicals, and only for those I think the exhibition would not have been as good as it was. It would appear that there is also

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IN ONE**

Burroughs Cash Register brings new speed and efficiency to "fast turn-over" businesses.

This amazing Burroughs electric cash register and adding machine combination offers your business a new profit-protecting control at *double value for your money!*

It records all kinds of transactions on a locked-in tape . . . produces *itemized* receipts automatically . . . gives you at

any time total accumulation of daily sales and number of customers served. *Simply by turning a key* it converts into a precision adding machine for your general figuring work.

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Yes, ILFORD ROLL FILM, with its unrivalled speed, provides the camera enthusiast full scope for taking snaps that capture the thrills and spirit of the occasion.



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The undermentioned firms and companies, being members of the Branded Bottle Association of Victoria Pty. Ltd., doing business at Melbourne, Adelaide, and elsewhere, hereby give notice that all bottles delivered by them or their agents having a notification moulded thereon that they are, or remain, the property of the firms and companies mentioned below, are not sold with the contents thereof, but remain the property of such firms and companies. Such bottles are loaned solely for the purpose of enabling the contents to be delivered to the purchasers from the said firms and companies, and to all subsequent purchasers of the contents. As soon as the bottles are emptied of their contents they must not be refilled, destroyed or damaged, or used again for any purpose; but must, on demand, be delivered up to the companies or firms whose names are moulded thereon, or to the accredited agents:

John Sutherland & Sons.
Schweppes (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
Kia-Ora Industries Limited.
The Vinegar Co. of Aust.
Pty. Ltd.
The Distillers Agency Ltd.
The Australasian Jam Co.
Pty. Ltd.
Francis Longmore & Co.
Holbrooks Ltd.

John Walker & Sons Ltd.
Scrubbs & Co. (Aust.) Ltd.
John Dewar & Sons Ltd.
Ecks Ltd.
Dalgely & Co., Melbourne.
Brooke's Lemos Ltd.
Rosella Preserving & Manu-
facturing Co. Ltd.
B. Seppelt & Sons.
West End Packing Co.

W. & A. Glibbey (A/asia) Pty.
Ltd.
M. Moas & Co. Ltd.
Stephen King Pty. Ltd.
Hodge, Moody & Co. Pty. Ltd.
Reed Bros., Bendigo.
United Distillers Pty. Ltd.
Henry Williams & Sons Pty.
Ltd.
Beon Spa Pty. Ltd.

Renown & Pearlite
Manufacturing Co.
Champion's Vinegar (Aust.)
Pty. Ltd.
Marchants Aerated Waters &
Cordials Pty. Ltd.
G. H. Elliott Pty. Ltd.
C. & E. Morton Ltd.
Cohns Limited, Bendigo.

Recent proceedings taken in the Supreme Court on behalf of various members for an injunction and damages have resulted in undertakings to refrain from using such members' bottles being obtained, with legal costs from offenders. Costs in many cases amounted to as much as Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

Proceedings taken by the Health Department under Section 89 of the Goods Act have resulted in the conviction, with substantial damages and costs, against persons refilling branded bottles.

a chemical exhibition here as well, and Mr. Adams said that the pharmacists want to combine it with the Medical Exhibition, but as far as I understand they have not got around to that yet.

"I am posting under separate cover a booklet they gave me at the Exhibition, showing the layout of the stands, and in view of the Medical Exhibition that is pending over there I thought it may be of interest to the Society.

"The weather has been very good over here, cool but not particularly cold. We have been seeing the sights of London, and in a few weeks are going over the Continent.

"Please give my regards to all the boys and all concerned."

REGISTRATION OF DENTAL MECHANICS AS DENTISTS IN N.S.W.

Considerable opposition is evident to the Government's proposal to register dental mechanics as dentists, subject to certain conditions.

An example of the feeling of dentists is contained in the following letter, published in the correspondence columns of "The Sydney Morning Herald":—

"Sir,—It is most unfortunate that, just when the standards of dental practice in this country are rising, the N.S.W. State Government should endeavour to introduce the retrograde step of registering dental mechanics as dentists.

This can do nothing but greatly lower the high standard of dentistry that has been laboriously built up over a number of years.

I predict that, should this diabolical legislation come into being, very few young men will bother to do the gruelling four-year degree course, when they can become "dentists" (of a sort) after only two years, and the profession will be overrun with these second-grade dentists.

In all our health services there should be only one standard—the best.

ALAN J. TEMPLEMAN, Roseville."

HOT-WATER BOTTLES WANTED.

Nearly 300 delegates to the United Hospital Auxiliaries' Conference recently decided unanimously to urge the Hospitals Commission to lift its ban on the use of hot-water bottles in hospitals.

Mrs. W. O'Connor (Braidwood) said: "We feel that hot-water bottles are essential to the well-being and comfort of patients.

"In Braidwood we can't manage without hot-water bottles even when we're healthy. Why should the sick have to do so?"

Mrs. C. Rex (Braidwood) said: "I feel sure that very few people have suffered burns from the bottles. We feel that the risk of burns is less important than the comfort of the patient."

Other delegates who stressed the need for bottles in the colder parts of the State were Mrs. S. P. Dart (Leeton), Mrs. Lockwood (Crookwell), and Mrs. F. J. Spellacy (Leura).

Mrs. Spellacy said: "Why shouldn't the hospitals use hot-water bottles of a new type I have seen? They are made of extra thick rubber. I've tried them, and I don't think you could sustain a burn from one, even if you used it without a cover."

In answer to suggestions from several delegates that patients or their relatives should sign declarations of responsibility in the event of burns, the State organising secretary, Mrs. H. E. McQuiggin, said investigations had shown that this would not remove the legal responsibility from hospitals.

FAULTY DRUG RECORDS: FINE £20.

On November 25, in the Redfern Court of Petty Sessions, John Edward Jacobson, of Pitt street, Redfern, registered pharmaceutical chemist, was fined £20 for not having entered in the D.D. register all dangerous

TOPPINS *for* TABLETS

TINCTURES
SPECIALITIES
PRIVATE FORMULAE

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"OWN NAME"

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Years have proved that the **QUALITY** of our products is undoubted and **SATISFACTION** is guaranteed.

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TOPPINSONS, SYDNEY.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

drugs "procured, supplied or used by him or on his behalf."

Mr. Jacobson pleaded guilty.

Detective Harris, of the Criminal Investigation Branch, deposed that he inspected Jacobson's records on September 8, and found:—(a) Morphia: a shortage of 290 grains; (b) Codeine Phosphate: a shortage of 122 grains.

Defendant had stated he could not understand the shortage in codeine phosphate, as this drug was only declared a dangerous drug on August 1, 1954. Jacobson said he could have made a mistake with the morphia records over a period of years.

Detective Harris said the D.D. register appeared to be well kept and up to date. The shortages were very small, and he could find no evidence of any improper use of the drugs.

Section 20B of the D.D. Act reads:—

20B (1) Every person guilty of an offence against this part of this Act shall in respect of each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding four hundred pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) No person shall, on conviction for any offence of contravening or failing to comply with the conditions of any licence granted under the regulations made in pursuance of this Act, to supply a drug to which this part of this Act applies, or any regulation relating to the keeping of books or the issuing or dispensing of prescriptions containing a drug to which this part of this Act applies, be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine, or to pay a fine exceeding ten pounds, if the Court dealing with the case is satisfied that the offence was committed through inadvertence, and was not preparatory to or committed in the course of or in connection with the commission or intended commission of any other offence against this part of this Act.

The magistrate fined Jacobson £20, with 12/- costs.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE GUILD.

A dinner was held at Adams Hotel, Sydney, on December 2, to present to Mr. K. E. Thomas, of Coogee, his Honorary Life Membership Certificate. Mr. Thomas was elected an Honorary Life Member of the Guild at the annual meeting of the Federal Council in October last.

Mr. L. W. Smith, President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild, at the expressed desire of Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President, presented Mr. Thomas with his certificate.

Mr. Smith traced Mr. Thomas' service with the Guild on the State Branch Committee, particularly with reference to pricing matters, and his work on the Guild's Statistical Bureau concerning negotiations with the Government on the National Health Services. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Thomas had given untold hours of his time to the betterment of pharmacy, and was truly worthy of the highest honour the Federal Council of the Guild can bestow on its members—Honorary Life Membership.

At the same function Mr. Eric

Scott (Federal President), supported by Mr. O. C. V. Leggo (N.S.W.'s Federal Delegate), presented Mr. L. J. Thompson (Chairman of the Guild's Statistical Bureau) with a painting, "Taralga Landscape," by James Jackson.

Mr. Scott said that Mr. L. J. Thompson had been connected with pharmacy since the early 1920's, and with the Guild since its inception in 1928. Mr. Scott said that members of the Guild could pay Mr. Thompson no tribute which would be too high for a great service rendered by Mr. Thompson over the many years.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The University of Sydney has issued results of the annual examination in Pharmacy I.

The University will notify students who failed to satisfy the examiners by post as soon as practicable.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, CHEMISTRY I

Association of Women Pharmacists Prize: Butcher, Olive C.; Fairbrother, Janice C., shared.

High Distinction: Quigley, B. J.

Distinction: Flanagan, R. A.; Thomson, A. B.; Eckert, J. M.; Kirkham, R. S. (last two aeq.); Lo Giudice, C.; Watson, J. D. (last two aeq.); Butcher, Olive C.; Craig, I.

BOTANY.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales Prize:

Eckert, J. M.

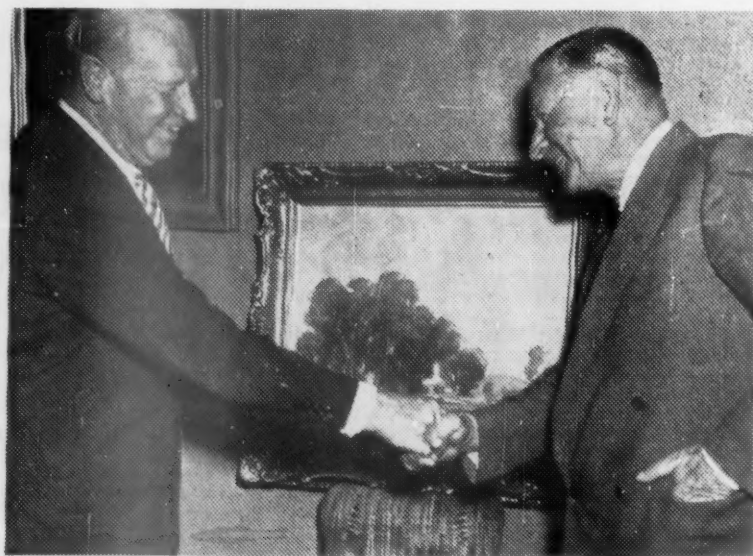
Association of Women Pharmacists Prize: Butcher, Olive C.

High Distinction: Eckert, J. M.; Butcher, Olive C.

Distinction: Johnson, Jean K.; Stewart, G. R.; Quigley, B. J.; Cartwright, Lorna G.; Thomson, A. B. (last two aeq.); Greenhalg, Barbara E.; Jones, Glenda C.; Middleton, Margaret A.; Ross, Herta E. (last four aeq.); Fyfe, I. J.; Sharp, J. E. (last two aeq.).

Credit: Rodham, Beverley J.; Rosewell, A. H. (both aeq.); Daley, P. J.; Deans, D. P.; Kirkham, R. S.; Pritchard, I. S. (last four aeq.); Brittingham, Janet M.; Flanagan, R. A.; Watson, J. D. (last three aeq.); Fowler, Elizabeth A.; Fraser, Deidre K.; Hayne, C.; McGuinness, Anne (last four aeq.); Blair, M. J.; Natoli, R. F.; Wagner, Faye (last three aeq.); Atkinson, Margaret S. A.; Yee, M. F.; Young, Wendy D. (last three aeq.); Cherny, M.; Jackson, J. A.; Trainor, D. O. (last three aeq.).

Pass, December, 1954 (alphabetical): Alafaci, J.; Alexander, Edwina, C.; Anderson, Wendy M.; Baker, R. K.;



(Block by courtesy Sydney "Daily Telegraph".)

Mr. Eric Scott (left), Federal President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, congratulating Mr. L. J. Thompson after he had presented Mr. Thompson with a landscape painting.

NOVO LENTE INSULINS

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Barron, Elizabeth A.; Barry, Sheelagh R.; Barry, T. B.; Baz, J. P.; Berry, K. J.; Betos, R. A.; Betros, J. D.; Blair, H. J.; Blaxland, R. E. T.; Brash, Betty B.; Brown-Parker, Rosemary; Byrne, E. F.; Carroll, R. B. D.; Carty, Maureen J.; Catchpole, R. A.; Cattle, M. J. M.; Chapman, J. C.; Chapman, W. G.; Christian, Audrey J.; Cooney, Ann M.; Craig, I. D.; Crane, Janet H.; Davy, K. J.; Doorey, A. O.; Drach, N.; Dubois, N.; Empson, B. C.; Endersby, A. J.; Enright, N. D.; Fairbrother, Janice C.; Fogerty, B. H.; Galbraith, D.; Galluzzo, T. J.; Gardiner, R. R.; Genner, W. J.; Gleeson, Shirley B.; Gold, S.; Gould, Barbara A.; Graham, Janice J.; Graug, A.; Green, D. C.; Griffiths, A. W.; Grimmett, Janice M.; Gronsfeld, Eva; Grose, A. L.; Hagley, T. J.; Halicas, M.; Hallett, Toni B.; Hartigan, Janice H.; Hearne, C. J.; Hill, B. A.; Hill, Judith E.; Imrie, Margaret A.; Jones, Doreen M.; Jones, G. P.; Jones, R. F.; Joseph, J. A.; Katsoulis, G.; Kemmis, Constance F.; Kench, P. D.; Lavington, Elizabeth C.; Lawson, Janelle F.; Levine, Susan E.; Liebert, Susan N.; Little, R. S.; Lynch, J. J.; McClymont, B. J.; McDowell, J.; McGrath, Beverley J.; McGrath, Elizabeth E.; McGuinness, Barbara; McKee, R. C.; McLellan, Elizabeth A.; McNamara, T. P.; Mead, J. B.; Mewes, B. T.; Miller, M. R.; Mitchell, Diane M.; Mobbs, Lynette; Morrison, Joan W.; Nash, J. A.; Nicholls, Robin J.; Nolan, Margaret D.; Puglisi, M. A.; Reed, G. E.; Robinson, J. A.; Rolland, Janice L.; Ryan, M. J.; Sharam, A. W.; Shaw, C. H.; Shirt, Marie J.; Simmons, J. E.; Stormon, J. A.; Tarlinton, P. A.; Thompson, C. A.; Turnbull, J. B.; Turner, I. J.; Tyrrell, P.; Tyson, L. C.; Vidler, W. S. C.; Walker, Anne E.; Whealy, Mary T. C.; Whittaker, J. C.; Williams, B. C.

PENSIONERS' MEDICAL AID "IN DANGER."

"The Sydney Morning Herald" on December 6 reported that the Minister for Health, Sir Earle Page, said on the previous night that the "unscrupulous action" of a small minority of doctors threatened to destroy the Pensioner Medical Service.

He appealed to pensioners and doctors to assist in preserving the scheme.

He warned that "grave abuses" which were creeping into the service might result in its total disappearance unless they were immediately checked.

Sir Earle said it might be necessary to provide penalties for offences in the National Health Act rather than rely on the Crimes Act, as at present.

He said in an attempt to preserve the service he would devote the early months of the New Year to discussing personally with pensioner and medical associations the nature and causes of the trend which had developed.

Fees Charged.

Among the abuses, he said, were:—

- Pensioners who were old, often feeble, and in some instances partially deaf or blind, who could be duped or misled into signing papers on which doctors claimed on the Commonwealth for services which they had not rendered.

- Some unscrupulous doctors had charged pensioners more than the fee payable by the Commonwealth.

- Sir Earle said an account for such an additional fee had even been sent to a deceased estate.

"In practice these abuses can be controlled or completely prevented only by concerted action by the individual pensioner and the doctor," he said.

"Entirely Free."

"The percentage of unscrupulous doctors is very small, but may be sufficient to infect the whole scheme.

"The pensioner medical service is entirely free to the pensioner.

"The experience of every country shows that entirely free schemes readily lend themselves to abuse.

"To overcome these abuses joint action in co-operation with the Federal Government must be taken by

the pensioners' associations and the medical profession, both of whom have so much to lose by the destruction of the scheme."

Sir Earle said the Federal Council of the British Medical Association had co-operated in the establishment of disciplinary committees to deal with abuses.

"Great Boon."

Sir Earle added: "Every dishonest doctor and every pensioner who allows himself to be duped is unwittingly helping to destroy the pensioner medical service.

"I hope to secure the active assistance and practical support from all individual pensioners and their associations, as well as from doctors, in stamping out careless, stupid and fraudulent practices.

"The pensioner medical service has proved itself to be a great and invaluable boon to all pensioners and to the medical profession.

"It is therefore their duty to do all in their power, not only to prevent its destruction, but to assist in countering abuse.

"I think there should be no difficulty in enlisting the aid of all decent-thinking citizens towards this end."

"Reprimanded."

According to the "S.M.H." report, the general secretary of the Federal Council of the B.M.A., Dr. J. G. Hunter, said on December 5:—

"Our association is co-operating fully with the Government, and is trying its best to control those who don't play the game.

"We have set up committees in each State to deal with these charges. Doctors appearing before these committees are tried by their own colleagues.

"A number of cases have been brought to the notice of these committees, and they have been dealt with.

"A number of doctors have been reprimanded."

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on November 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. K. Strang, R. S. Leece, C. D. Bradford, W. G. Sapsford, O. C. V. Leggo, P. Lipman, J. N. Young, K. W. Jordan, K. E. Thomas.

Channelling of P.B. Prescriptions.—Mr. Jordan said, reverting to previous minutes, he would like to know if anything had yet been done concerning certain channelling.

Mr. Smith explained the present position.

Mr. Jordan suggested another warning be put in the Bulletin.

Mr. Smith said "wait and see the results after the first lot have been interrogated by the committee."

Executive Meeting Held October 20.—Mr. Smith reported on the matters discussed by the Executive meeting, all of which had been put in hand and were the subject of reference elsewhere.

Mr. Pinerua said that when in Melbourne he had taken up with the Federal Council the proposal to acquire or erect a building for the Guild Headquarters in Sydney. The Federal Council had approved this project, and the Guild's solicitor was looking into the matter of who should sign documents in respect of the building.

Country Visits.

Visit to Orange, November 7.—Mr. Strang reported on the meeting. (A report had been circulated to the Committee.)

Poisons Advisory Committee: Report of Conference Held on October 15.—Messrs. Smith and Conolly reported on the Conference.

It was decided to make written submissions to the Poisons Advisory Committee of the Guild's opinions in

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

respect of the schedules and the proposed new regulations.

It was suggested that the Society and Guild Executive should meet on the subject.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Keith Robert Blackley, Richmond; Grahame Hunter Crichton, Caringbah; Francis Reginald English, Punchbowl; Kevin William Murphy, Gympie; Robert Louis Morgan, Hunter's Hill; John Morley Phillips, Long Jetty; W. J. Herd, Sydney; Thomas George Skilling, Dee Why.

Reinstatement.—D. G. Palmer, Ryde.

Reports of Sub-Committees.

(A) Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.—A report of the meeting held on November 4 had been circulated.

(B) Pricing: Decontrol of Shaving Preparations.—The Secretary said that this did not include Ingram's, which the Prices Branch regarded as a soap.

It was decided to mention this fact in the Guild Service Bulletin.

(C) Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing.—Messrs. Smith and Conolly reported on the interview with the Hospitals Commission (Messrs. J. Love and Davis) on November 4.

(D) Industrial: Application for a New Award.—Mr. Smith said a conference had not yet been held with the union.

Correspondence (Special).—R.S.S.A.A.I.L.A. (N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch), N.S.W. Pharmacy Board elections. Stating that it dissociates itself from the above subject, and that the letter appearing in the August issue of the "A.J.P." may have given readers the impression that the sub-branch took an active interest in the elections.

From the Manager, "A.J.P." forwarding comment by the Board of Management on the staleness of some of the reports of meetings of official bodies. Recording the decision of the Board of Management not to publish reports received after the 20th of the month following the month in which the meeting has been held.—Noted.

Sutherland Shire Master Pharmacists' Association, re Whitta Drug Store, Cronulla. Expressing disapproval of the title being used, as this store will trade in electrical wares, toys, milk bar, etc. Mr. Bradford said he would have a look at the store referred to.

To Mr. G. H. McWhirter, Warrawong, re sale of patent medicines and pharmaceutical goods by Merlin's Mixed Business, Cowper street, Warrawong.

Mr. H. D. B. Cox, enquiring if the views of the Branch expressed in a resolution at the annual general meeting concerning representation on the Federal Executive have yet had consideration of the Federal Council.—Noted and received.

Mr. S. J. Tottenham, Young, complaining about recent controls re drugs. It was decided to advise Mr. Tottenham that the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. was giving attention to the matter. On the Board are active members of the Guild.

General.—Mr. Pinerua said that the Guild chemists in Newcastle did not appear to have the special issue of "Gilseal News" containing reference to the new Poisons Act and Regulations.

After discussion, it was decided that Mr. Sapsford should prepare a list of the major points to be observed concerning the Act and Regulations.

It was reported that Dr. Stormon, brother of Mr. J. L. Stormon, had passed away. Resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. Stormon.

Guild Membership: Probationary Period.—With reference to this matter it was decided to enquire from the Federal Secretary the outcome of the interview with the Industrial Registrar of the Federal Arbitration Court.

The meeting terminated at 11.03 p.m.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

OBITUARY.

Erik Salisbury Nathan.

We regret to report the death of Erik Salisbury Nathan, who was knocked down by a car on December 5. Mr. Nathan qualified in 1929, and for some years past had conducted a pharmacy at Bonbeach.

He is survived by a widow and two sons and a daughter, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

AUSTRALIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION (VICTORIAN BRANCH)

Office-Bearers, 1955

The following office-bearers have been appointed for the year 1955:—

President: Dr. L. F. Heine.

Senior Vice-President: Dr. W. B. Woodhouse.

Junior Vice-President: Dr. D. F. Spring.

Honorary Treasurer: Dr. N. H. Andrews.

Honorary Secretary: Dr. J. M. Wark.

The President, Dr. L. F. Heine, is a registered pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria.

VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH. R.S.S. & A.I.L.A., ANNUAL DINNER.

A fraternal spirit dominated the atmosphere at the annual dinner of the Victorian Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S. & A.I.L.A., presided over by popular President Leslie B. Allen, at the Mitre Tavern, on the evening of December 1.

There was an attendance of approximately 40 members, comprising returned men of both world wars, and despite the humid, oppressive conditions all contrived to spend a truly enjoyable evening.

Speeches were cut to a minimum. Two toasts were submitted, one being that of the President, Les Allen, who had been re-elected for a further term of office. This was proposed by Keith Roberts, and in his response Mr. Allen expressed in very sincere terms his appreciation of the honour of holding the position and of the pleasure that the work gave him.

Later in the evening the Chairman, on behalf of all members, congratulated Tom Gay on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—the first time in this or any other country in the British Empire that a pharmaceutical officer had reached this rank on a peace establishment. Lieut.-Colonel Gay suitably responded, and in doing so emphasised the importance of this forward move, not to any individual, but to the profession of pharmacy as a whole.

Both toasts were enthusiastically honoured.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

Intermediate Examination, November, 1954

List of Passes.

Aldred, Miss D. K.; Arnall, B. M.; Ashmore, Miss J. V.; Atkinson, Miss J. R.; Baird, J. F.; Bath, P. H.; Baylis, J. W.; Beckefeld, K. A.; Benton, D. R.; Beovich, J. R.; Beyer, T. H.; Bodinnar, A. R.; Briggs, R. D.; Bromley, A. J.; Caldwell, Miss W. E.; Caplan, L. D.; Carson, E.; Cobcroft, A. J.; Collett, W. J.; Cooke, Miss B. J.; Cope, R. S.; Curtis, G. L.; Delbridge, Miss C.; Eskdale, Miss C. W.; Fargie, Miss J.; Gallagher, G. G.; Garde,

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VICTORIA (Continued)

D. W.; Goldring, S.; Green, Miss P. F.; Greenwood, K. K.; Gregory, Miss J. A.; Gross, P.; Groves, Miss M. L.; Hanton, Miss S.; Hawksley, R. T.; Immergluck, M. J.; Jablonski, M.; Jacono, J. A.; Jarvis, Miss R. A.; Jennings, Miss J. M.; Johnson, Miss M. E.; Jonas, C. I.; Kausman, L. J.; Kivac, Miss E. M.; Knight, J. E.; Levy, Miss P. E.; Lilburne, H. M.; Lloyd, A. I. K.; Lossell, Miss M. M.; Marsh, W. G.; Matthews, D. C.; Miller, H.; Moore, D. R.; Moritz, W. T.; McBride, S. C.; McDonald, B. H.; McDonald, Miss S. M.; Mc Kercher, J. A.; Noack, Miss H.; Olney, Miss A. F.; Pearce, B. R.; Perrett, J. J.; Rabie, Miss P. G.; Richards, P. W.; Rinks, Miss E.; Roberts, Miss M. P.; Rogers, V. J.; Rose, Miss S.; Rutherford, D. M.; Sanderson, Miss E. J.; Shiell, Miss J. I.; Simmonds, A. E. J.; Singleton, Miss P. M.; Skewes, W. J.; Stone, P.; Strangio, V. S.; Taylor, Miss E.; Thurecht, K. C.; Van Den Berg, R. N.; Wallace, B. J.; Watson, R. J.; Werner, N. F.; Whittaker, Miss E.; Wilkinson, H. R.; Wilkinson, I. T.; Willers, P. S.; Wilson, L. M.; Wilson, V.; Yule, I. H.

LONG OVERSEA VISIT ENDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan J. Thompson Back Soon.

After an extensive overseas visit, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria (Mr. Ivan J. Thompson) and Mrs. Thompson are due in Sydney in the "Oronsay" on December 27, and are booked to leave for Melbourne by train the same afternoon.

They left Melbourne in March, and Mr. Thompson was the official representative of Australian Pharmacy at the Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Great Britain at Oxford.

After a crowded itinerary of the United Kingdom and Europe, they crossed to the United States, and spent some weeks there and in Canada. Much of Mr. Thompson's time has been devoted to investigating pharmaceutical education and health legislation.

Writing from Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Thompson says:

"Victoria is a delightful city, not very big by U.S. and Eastern Canadian standards, but possessing far more soul than anything we have seen on this continent. It is England and Scotland transplanted to an island on the west of Canada. Perhaps it is more Scottish than English, with all the customs and merchandise which you would see way out in Western Scotland. No trams and few buses—just a quiet, sedate city of, I would presume, happy and comfortable people. The coastline is also similar to that of Scotland and, I believe, Norway. Firs, spruce, hemlock, pines covering high mountains coming right to the water's edge.

"Today we toured, and a highlight of the trip was a visit to a spawning ground of the salmon. What a life cycle this is! The water was crystal clear, and in a wood from a rustic bridge we watched the salmon fighting their way up the rapids from salt to fresh water, and there—the spawning grounds. Nature in perfection, and all wonderful. I believe after hatching the fry go off to sea for four years, then return to the same river for spawning, after which they die—there in their birthplace, so to speak. Something else most interesting were the great lumber mills on the banks of the shores of the inlets. The logs are floated or towed in great masses by tiny but powerful tugs, for distances over 100 miles sometimes, and then treated at the mills in Victoria. Stacks and stacks of lumber from this timber-rich country!

"Darkness descends early, and at 4.30 p.m. lights appear on cars and earlier in buildings. By 5 p.m. it is completely dark, and this will be more so as winter advances. Shops close at 5 p.m., and the city is deserted soon after 6 p.m. Last night (Sunday) we seemed to be the only two persons alive in Victoria. Worse

than Melbourne at midnight! But it is a lovely town, and we feel very much at home here.

"Tomorrow we're off to Seattle by ferry steamer again—about 81 miles across the Straits, passing many timber-covered islands—all very beautiful, with a peaceful sea.

"So San Francisco and Los Angeles are not far away, and Sydney and Melbourne come closer every day."

In an earlier letter Mr. Thompson writes of his impressions of Washington:

"Washington stands out alone as the most orderly, noiseless and colourful city of the world, and although we added an extra day I'm sure we could still have browsed about the delightful city and surroundings. Whilst visiting the many places of interest—monuments, tombs, cemeteries and birthplaces of honoured, illustrious men of early United States—I almost felt like an American—without the accent! But the Americans are deeply proud of this city, and rightly so."

Mr. Thompson was also impressed by the train to Banff, which, he said, "was one of C.P.'s brand-new dome trains. Just the very latest (1954) word in trains! It is just 'super,' and we are keenly looking forward to the remainder of the trip to Vancouver. Up in the observation dome it's completely motionless, and the train seems to be flying through space. And the bedroom! Just fit for royalty."

PADEGA.

Add to your vocabulary of code words PADEGA. The Federated Pharmacists' Assistants and Dispensary Employees' Guild of Australia exists, as set out in its constitution, to promote the following:—

- (1) Co-operation with other Pharmaceutical Organisations.
- (2) Regulation of conditions within the profession.
- (3) Guardianship of the health and safety of the public.
- (4) Establishment of a code of ethics for pharmaceutical employees.
- (5) Maintenance of full professional control of the buying, dispensing and sale of drugs.

The Pharmaceutical Societies of the various States cover these objects in part, but there is a need for the better and closer organisation of the various sections of the pharmaceutical profession, because the managers, assistants and apprentices do play a very large part in advancing or retarding the progress of pharmacy. Remembering this, then, examine the reasons for existence of Padega.

It is obviously in the best interests of the profession that the field open to Pharmacists should be maintained or improved, and, that this may be so, any intrusion by non-pharmacists into any section of pharmacy should be combated by the whole profession. If any section is weak or any field is closed, pharmacy is the poorer, and neither master pharmacists nor pharmacists in employment nor apprentices can be unmindful of the welfare of their fellows if the standing of pharmacists in the Australian community is to grow to the extent that we are universally accorded recognition as scientists, qualified to protect, safeguard and improve public health. The individual responsibility of the pharmacist, whether an employer or employee, is the basis of our claim to professional standing, and this responsibility must be fully realised and accepted by every registered pharmacist, if other groups are to be prevented from encroaching upon our provinces or taking upon themselves responsibilities which are properly our own. Should any attempt materialise to undermine the right of the pharmacist to sole control of the distribution of drugs to the public, the need for a united, well-organised and universally supported employees' Guild becomes obvious.

It is not possible for people engaged in one section of the profession always to be aware of the problems

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VICTORIA (Continued)

which affect other sections, but through Padega pharmacists other than those engaged in retail pharmacy on their own behalf, may add their contribution towards a fuller appreciation of these responsibilities and a better understanding between those engaged in the different fields of pharmacy.

The health of the Australian public can be thoroughly safeguarded only if all sections of pharmacy are agreed as to the necessity of adhering to an ethical code and to an adequate series of drug regulations. Padega includes hospital pharmacists, U.F.S. dispensary employees and retail assistants, managers and apprentices in one organisation, giving them the opportunity of expressing freely their viewpoints on these matters, and these people can be of great assistance to pharmacy generally in formulating and implementing such codes and regulations.

Regarding the regulation of conditions within the profession, it is essential that there be an employees' organisation and an employers' organisation, so that wages board representatives may be elected. This is required by law. The present chaotic wages levels are not in the best interests of the profession or any section of it. A just wages and conditions award strictly observed by all would be better for all concerned.

It is also essential that there should be full co-operation between employers and employees with the pharmaceutical profession.

- To maintain price structures and adequate professional fees, particularly in regard to U.F.S. dispensaries' open trading.
- To ensure constant improvement in students' educational standards and methods and regulation of conditions of employment for apprentices.
- To implement more complete observation of D.D. and Specified Drug Regulations.
- To obtain fair conditions and less complicated regulations in regard to N.H.S. dispensing.

Padega, by virtue of its correctly drawn constitution and its registration in the Arbitration Court, provides for an Australia-wide organisation which can assist in achieving all the above aims. Considerable expenditure of time and money has been necessary to gain this status, and if it is to be upheld more widespread support is required. At present only a Victorian branch is in existence. This branch would be pleased to receive applications for membership from registered pharmacists and apprentices in Victoria or Interstate, until such time as sufficient numbers are available to form other State Branches.

Pharmacists share many interests, regardless of the branch of the profession in which they may at present be engaged, and, indeed, it has been the fortune of many to have experienced several or all of the avenues open to pharmacists. Let each and everyone do his or her best to advance, protect, foster and further the interests of their own particular group, but not at the expense of injuring the others, and let these efforts be made in a dignified and friendly manner, and not in a way liable to prejudice the honoured name of pharmacy.

For further information contact:—

Mr. J. Haworth, 293 Princes street, Port Melbourne.
Mr. H. Tregellas, 143 North road, Elsternwick.
Mr. V. I. Frank, Southey street, North Brighton.

The next meeting of PADEGA (The Federated Pharmacists' Assistants and Dispensary Employees' Guild) will be held at the College of Pharmacy on Thursday, February 24, 1955, at 8 p.m.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on December 8, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President), Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Letters dealt with by the Board included the following:—

To a dealer, pointing out that only chemists and general dealers in poisons, carrying on business more than four miles distant from a chemist's shop, could legally sell veterinary preparations containing sulphonamides.

From the Department of Health, advising that the Minister of Agriculture was in accord with the Board's recommendation that the Stock Medicines Act be amended to provide that compliance with the Poisons Act labelling requirements should be a condition for registration.

From the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, forwarding copy of a letter sent to a proprietary medicine distributor, conveying the Board's objection to a statement that a certain preparation had been approved by the Board.

To a correspondent in reply to an inquiry, advising that "Persedon" is not classified by the Board as a Dangerous Drug under recent amendments.

To Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., confirming that its product "Styrasorb" is a Specified Drug, and may be supplied only on prescription.

To storekeepers in two country towns, advising that as chemists are now established in practice in those towns licences as general dealers in poisons will not be renewed in 1955.

From the Department of Public Health, South Australia, inquiring what action had been taken in Victoria in relation to control of antihistaminic preparations for motion sickness. Information supplied.

From a candidate for the November Intermediate Examination precluded by illness from sitting. Medical Certificate attached. Request to sit at February Examination, 1955, approved.

From a chemist, applying for authority to purchase 7 oz. morphine required for manufacture of own-name cough mixture. A report on storage facilities was submitted by Inspector Ahern. The Board suggested that supplies be obtained in smaller quantities periodically as required. It was further suggested that a member of the Board discuss with the chemist the desirability of changing to a formula which did not call for the use of morphine.

From the executors of estates of two deceased pharmacists, applying for extensions of permits to carry on business under the management of pharmaceutical chemists. Extension of three months in one instance and six months in the other were granted.

From Mrs. B. Luker, applying for permission to carry on the pharmacy of her late husband at Horsham under management of a registered pharmaceutical chemist. Permit for six months granted.

From the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, forwarding copies of recent examination papers. The correspondence submitted was formally received.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Applications for Registration.—James Reginald Hosie (Cert. Ph. Bd., N.S.W.), Alice Eve Hammond (Cert. Ph. Bd. of Qld.). Applications approved.

Erasures from Register.—John Henry Dean (dec. 24/11/54), Henry Reginald Luker (dec. 13/11/54), Erik Salisbury Nathan (dec. 8/12/54).

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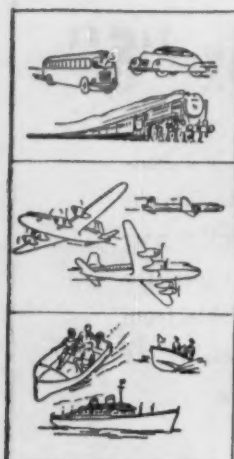
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TABLETS

FOR TRAVEL SICKNESS

VICTORIA (Continued)

Managers and Relievers Notified.—47.
New Pharmacies Opened.—4.
Business Changes Notified.—8.
Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—5.
Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—2.
Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.—1.
Opium Permits Issued.—13.
Certificates of Identity Issued.—1.
Permit to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—1.
Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—5.
Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—37.

Police Reports re Poisonings.—Mercuric Chloride—Fatal; 1 Barbiturate and Phosphorous—Fatal; 1 Arsenic—Fatal.

Inspector's Reports, Inquiries, Etc.:

Forgeries.—Reports were made concerning two forgeries for drugs. A forged prescription for Omnopon tablets was presented at a city pharmacy. The manager of the pharmacy telephoned Board, and the Police Drug Bureau was notified. The person responsible for the forgery was apprehended and detained. Another report related to a forged prescription for Phetadex tablets telephoned by a suburban chemist. Members of the Police Drug Bureau were notified, and apprehended the forger.

Specified Drugs for Hospital.—Reports were received from Inspector Ahern relating to supply of Specified Drugs by local chemists for a country hospital. The drugs had been supplied on orders which did not comply with the requirements of the Regulations. Warnings had been issued, and the Board directed that letters be addressed to the chemists concerned, the hospital and the medical practitioners, warning that the requirements of the Regulations must be observed.

Discrepancies in Records.—Chemists at two country hospitals and at a dispensary reported that on stock-taking some discrepancies were found in stocks of drugs. Lists were presented. The Board instructed that an Inspector should carry out further investigations.

Appeal Against Disqualification.—A candidate who had been disqualified at the November Intermediate Examination appealed against the decision of the Board. After consideration the Board resolved that its earlier decision that the papers of the candidate be rejected, and that no further entry for examination be accepted until November, 1955, should stand.

Board Election, 1955.—The Registrar reported that he had been in communication with the Returning Officer, and that February 8, 1955, had been fixed as the date of election for members of the Board and January 18 as the date for closing of nominations.

The three retiring members of the Board are Messrs. N. C. Manning, W. R. Iliffe and A. W. McGibbony, all of whom intimated their willingness to stand for re-election.

The arrangements were noted.

November Examinations.—Reports of the Committee of Examiners for the Intermediate Examination were tabled. These disclosed that 152 candidates presented, 89 candidates passed, 43 candidates were granted partial passes, 18 candidates failed and 2 were absent. The reports were adopted. (A list of the successful candidates is published elsewhere in these columns.)

Authority was given to the President to arrange for release of Preliminary and Final Examination results when received from the Examiners.

Written Paper in Forensic Pharmacy.—The Board gave consideration to arrangements for inclusion of a written examination in Forensic Pharmacy as part of the Final Examination as from November, 1955. It

was agreed that the members of the Board should act as Examiners, and that a small committee should prepare and submit to the Board at its next meeting a tentative syllabus for the examination.

Examination Dates, 1955.—The following dates of examination for 1955 were approved.

Intermediate Examination—February 16, November 7.

Preliminary Examination—May 11, November 16.

Final Examination—February 28, May 25, August 24, November 15.

Note.—The dates given are in all instances dates of commencement of examinations.

Examination Syllabus.—The syllabus for Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations for the year 1955 were adopted for publication in the Handbook as required by Regulations. Only changes as from 1954 were minor changes relating to text-books.

Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel.—The President reported that a meeting of the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel had been held on November 29. Matters dealt with included fluoride tablets, preparations containing nitro benzene, proposed addition of new drugs to Specified Drugs Schedule, request for increasing the allowable proportion of chloroform in medicinal preparations for internal use, penicillin preparations for external use and antihistaminic preparations for motion sickness. The recommendations of the Panel were studied, and action to be taken on the recommendations was indicated by the Board.

Thallium in Ant Destroyer.—A request was submitted to the Board that an ant destroyer containing Thallium should be removed from the control of Part 1 of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928. The Board considered the application, and decided that the request could not be granted.

Specified Drugs Control.—The President reported that he and the Registrar had met representatives of the Society of Hospital Pharmacists during the month. He had outlined in general terms the proposal of the Board to revise the Specified Drugs Regulations, with particular reference to the position of hospitals. The Hospital Pharmacists had offered one or two suggestions, and had intimated that the matter would be taken to their Committee. If there were further recommendations from them, they would be forwarded after a Committee had considered the matter.

Illegal Possession of Drugs.—Consideration was given to a report received from the police concerning possession of drugs by a person who had obtained them irregularly. As the person concerned had been under treatment at Heidelberg Military Hospital, a report was obtained from the Repatriation Officers. This intimated that prosecution at this stage might impede successful rehabilitation. In view of this report, the Board recorded a recommendation that no action be taken.

Breaches of Regulations.—Arising from a report from a member of the public concerning non-return of a prescription, a visit was paid by the Inspector to a suburban pharmacy. The visit disclosed a number of omissions to comply with the Regulations, particularly in regard to the recording of Dangerous Drugs and of prescriptions. The Board, after discussion of the report, directed that legal proceedings be instituted.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer (Mr. W. Wishart) submitted the monthly financial statement, which showed a debit balance of £92/4/8, and accounts totalling £1276/0/3 were passed for payment.

Application for Licence to Sell Dangerous Drugs.—

The Board had before it counsel's opinion concerning applications from three limited companies for a licence to sell Dangerous Drugs, whose governing directors were pharmaceutical chemists engaged in retail practice. It was resolved after studying counsel's opinion that the licences be not issued. The Board added the provision that if any of the chemists concerned wished to present additional evidence in favour of their applications,

No. 1.

VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

BUTTURINI U. Treatment of Dupuytren's contracture with a-tocopheryl acetate. *Minerva. Med.* 41, 1235-7 (1950).

Of 6 cases with Dupuytren's contracture, 5 had completely favourable results with resolution of the fibrosclerotic process, and 1 case had partial improvement. Treatment consisted of oral administration of 100 to 300 mg. tocopherol daily for 3 to 6 months or longer.

deGRACIANSKY P. and BOULLE S. Treatment of sclerous hypodermatitis of the legs with tocopherol. *Bull. soc. franc. dermatol. syphilig.* 57, 213-4 (1950).

Ten of 13 patients treated with vitamin E, 300 mg. of tocopherol daily for 60 to 100 days, were definitely improved. Collagenous infiltration stopped, ulcers healed, pliability of the skin and subcutaneous structures returned, and adhesions disappeared. Improvement usually occurred by the 15th day, but in some patients 4 to 6 weeks were required. Oral administration was preferred because intramuscular injection induced undesirable local reactions.

KESSLER M. M. Vitamin E therapy in treatment of myopathies. *J. Med. Soc. New Jersey* 48, 164-5 (1951).

Traumatic myositis (22 cases) yielded most satisfactory results. Improvement occurred within one or two days. Treatment consisted of vitamin E applied topically with or without diathermy. Tenosynovitis (3 cases) also showed improvement in three days. Acute cases of bursitis (3 cases) showed prompt reduction of swelling and increased range of motion. Fibromyositis (28 cases) was favourably influenced by tocopherol treatment; spasm and pain were reduced, and also time lost from work was about halved compared with results of conventional treatments. Patients with arthritis (5 cases) and sciatica (2 cases) were also benefited. Subsequent experience with vitamin E indicated that oral administration plus topical application was superior to topical treatment alone.

CRANE J. E. Treatment of multiple sclerosis with fat-soluble vitamins, animal fat and ammonium chloride. *Conn. State Med. J.* 14, 40-1 (1950).

Administration of 200 mg. tocopherols daily, in addition to other fat-soluble vitamins and fat supplements, markedly improved the condition of 18 of 24 patients with multiple sclerosis. Five patients showed no improvement, and one became worse.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by

Pro-Vita Products Pty. Ltd.,
422 Collins Street,
Melbourne.

VICTORIA (Continued)

or desired to make representations, the Board would hear them.

Felicitations.—The President said that as this was the last meeting of the year he wished to thank the members of the Board for their loyal support and co-operation throughout the year. This he appreciated. He wished to convey to them also and to their wives and families sincere good wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

He asked the Registrar to accept the good wishes of the Board, and to convey the same to members of his staff.

The members of the Board reciprocated the good wishes of the President, and assured him of their continued support.

Mr. Callister said they were all agreed that the Board had never been better led than by Mr. Braithwaite. All the members joined with him in wishing Mr. Braithwaite and his family a Merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year.

The meeting then adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne on December 1, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. Scott (Vice-President) in the chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. A. Hamon, F. W. Johnson, V. G.

P.D.L.

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For full details write to:

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne (General Secretary, T. G. Allen).

N.S.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney.

(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle).

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.

(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighthouse).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchhill Building (1st floor), 61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.

(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College, St. Georges Terrace, Perth.

(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell).

Morieson, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with by the Council included the following:—

To the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, giving permission for use of the Museum for end-of-term dance.

To the Department of External Affairs, supplying information regarding selection of students.

From the Chairman of the Education Committee (Mr. F. W. Johnson) to the President of the Pharmacy Students' Association, conveying thanks for donation to Building Fund.

From the Directors, D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd., and from Mrs. Lewis Cohen and family, expressing thanks for letters of sympathy.

To the Secretary, St. Arnaud Centenary Committee, accepting invitation for the Council to meet at St. Arnaud during the year 1955.

To the Commonwealth Office of Education, supplying details of enrolments of foreign students in the College of Pharmacy.

To Mr. H. W. Shilton, conveying thanks for gift of electric autoclave.

From Mr. R. R. Cochran, forwarding cheque £2/2/- for J. W. Cochran Memorial Prize, 1954.

From a country member, submitting Dutch prescription. Translation obtained and forwarded.

To the S.E.C., soliciting help in connection with supplying power to new pharmacy.

To the Superintendent of Telephones, supporting applications from two members for installation of telephones.

From the mother of a candidate at the recent Intermediate Examination, forwarding medical certificate concerning daughter's inability to present for the examination and requesting permission to sit in February. Referred to Pharmacy Board.

From Mr. E. M. Roberts, applying for readmission to Second Year Course. Request granted.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Charles Samuel Oliver.

Hon. Librarian's Report.—On the recommendation of Mr. L. A. Hamon, acting for the Honorary Librarian, it was resolved that the following books be purchased for the Society's Library: "Inorganic Chemistry, An Advanced Text-book," by Therald Moeller, and "Solvents Manual," by C. Marsden.

Teaching Staff, 1955.—It was resolved that the members of the teaching staff holding office in 1954 be reappointed for the year 1955, and that the thanks of the Council be conveyed to them for co-operation during the past year.

College Fees.—Consideration was given to a further report from the Finance Committee in regard to College fees for 1955, and the following fees were fixed:

First Year Fee	£42
Second Year Fee	£60
Third Year Fee	£84
Fourth Year Fee	£84

Representation on Selection Committee, Second Kodak Travelling Scholarship.—The Acting President reported that an invitation had been received from the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies for the Victorian Society to nominate a representative on the Committee for selection of the second Kodak Travelling Scholarship. He had discussed the matter with the Executive and had nominated Mr. F. W. Johnson, Chairman of the Victorian Education Committee, to act on behalf of the Society. He asked that this action be confirmed. The Council confirmed the nomination of Mr. Johnson.

College Rebuilding.—Mr. Baird, Chairman of the Building Committee, reported that the Secretary had conferred with an officer of the Crown Solicitor's Office during the month and had furnished him with three



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VICTORIA (Continued)

copies of sketch plans of the proposed new building required in connection with the drafting of the agreement between the Government and the Society. Discussions were still proceeding with the City Council in regard to the demand that the building should be set back 30 feet from the street alignment. It was anticipated that this difficulty would be settled without the necessity of redrafting plans. The report was adopted.

Notes at Examinations.—A report was received from the Dean concerning notes taken to the examination room by a student at the Second Year Examinations. The Council, after considering the report, directed that the student be disqualified and that he be required to repeat Second Year lectures in 1955 before proceeding to the examination again.

Discussion Group.—A report on the year's activities and on the election of office-bearers of the Discussion Group was received from Mr. J. R. Oxley, who was reappointed as President. [See report of annual meeting of Discussion Group published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

The Chairman said the Group had functioned very satisfactorily and had maintained consistently good attendances at the monthly meetings. The President and Committee were to be congratulated on the results achieved. Mr. Johnson supported the Chairman's remarks, and it was resolved that the Council's congratulations be conveyed to Mr. Oxley on the success of the Discussion Group to date.

College Opening, 1955.—The Secretary advised that the official opening of the 1955 session would take place on Wednesday, February 23, 1955, when prizes to successful students of the 1954 session would be presented. The Council considered arrangements for the ceremony, and resolved that Sir Ian Clunies Ross be invited to deliver the inaugural address and present prizes.

Staff Superannuation.—The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Baird) presented a report from the life assurance company regarding the staff superannuation scheme in operation. He said this was in the nature of a contributory endowment scheme in which employees of the Society on retirement received a lump sum. When the scheme was initiated in 1930 it was regarded as adequate, but conditions had changed so radically that a review of the position was necessary. It was resolved that the question be referred to the trustees of the fund for report.

Mr. Thompson's Return.—Mr. Scott reported that the President, Mr. Ivor Thompson, was due back in Australia on December 29. The Council resolved that a welcome should be arranged and details were left in the hands of the Acting President.

Curriculum and Apprenticeship.—The Chairman reported that arrangements were in hand for calling a meeting of representatives of the Council, the Pharmacy Board and the Guild, to explore the position in regard to changes in curriculum and the present system of apprenticeship. It was hoped that a meeting could be arranged before the end of the year, as the matter was of great importance.

Proposal re Monthly Luncheon.—Further consideration was given to this proposal by the Council, which listened to suggestions from the Chairman. After outlining his views and stressing the value to the Society and to pharmacy generally of a monthly luncheon of this kind on a proper scale, the Chairman suggested that the matter be held over to be dealt with by the President after his return from abroad. The Council concurred.

Felicitations.—After seasonal greetings had been exchanged, the meeting terminated.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland. Miss D. Brighthouse, phone B 8407.

Mr. J. S. Tooma has bought Mr. C. D. Webster's Pharmacy at Maryborough, which he has been managing for several years.

Mr. D. W. Cadden has taken over the pharmacy of his uncle, Mr. W. R. Cadden, at Ipswich road, Annerley.

Mr. P. R. Burn has severed his connection with Wyeth International Ltd., and has opened a pharmacy at 527 Lutwyche road, Lutwyche.

As from January 1, Mr. K. A. Shewan, of Ipswich, will take into partnership with him Mr. E. R. Turner, who is at present managing the F.S. Dispensary, Ipswich—a position he has held for a number of years. The new name of the partnership will be Shewan's Pharmacies.

Mrs. E. F. Stirling returned to Brisbane during the month after spending nine months abroad, during which time she visited 22 countries. Mrs. Stirling covered 14,000 miles in England and on the Continent in a secondhand car, which she bought and sold again before leaving. Mrs. Stirling travelled by ship, plane, air-conditioned coach (across the desert in Iraq), car, and air-conditioned train.

Engagement of interest announced in London was that of Miss Audrey Pamela Downs, of Southport, to Mr. Peter Davidson, of Moorooka. Prior to leaving Brisbane Miss Downs was a theatre sister at the Brisbane Hospital, and Mr. Davidson was on the Dispensary Staff. The wedding is planned to take place next February in London, where Mr. Davidson is at present managing a pharmacy.

Marriage.—Good wishes for the future are extended to Miss Maureen Behan, of Ayr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Behan, whose marriage to Dr. J. H. Joyce, of Home Hill, was celebrated with Nuptial Mass in the Sacred Heart Church, Ayr, on November 24.

CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB.

The Hon. Secretary, Cliff Noble, has furnished information in regard to the final competition, which was played by the club at the Redland Bay golf links on November 21.

Fifty-one players took part in various events, and the day was a great success. Excellent cards were returned by quite a number of players. It is very pleasing to see country visitors entering the competitions.

The main event was the final of the Kenneth Mitchell Cup, which was won by Jack Wheeler, with an excellent card. His closest rival was Bernie Chater.

Individual Stableford, A Grade.—The successful competitor was again Jack Wheeler, who was playing excellent golf on the day.

Individual Stableford, B Grade.—This event was won by Jack Dowling.

Four Ball, Best Ball, Stableford.—This competition was won by Bernie Chater and Stewart Greig.

Associate Competition.—This event was keenly contested, and won by Mrs. Ernie Cairns.

The Secretary lets us into a little secret as to how Jack Wheeler was so successful—he uses a paddle to put. Ask him how!

R. C. COWLEY INTERMEDIATE AWARD.

The R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award for 1954 has been awarded to Miss Tess A. Carmichael, of Dalby.

Miss Carmichael was educated at St. George's School,

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

Edinburgh, and obtained the Scottish Leaving Certificate in Higher English, Chemistry, Zoology, French, Lower Mathematics, Latin and History.

Miss Carmichael came to Australia in 1951, and was apprenticed to Mr. C. P. Rigg at D. by in 1953.

The R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award is presented by the Pharmaceutical Society for the best intermediate pass of the year.

We congratulate Miss Carmichael on her success, and extend to her best wishes for the remainder of her course.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES.

The Chemists' Club was represented by five rinks when it visited the Balmoral club on November 21. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent, and the home club were the winners on the day. The scores were:

Chemists Balmoral			
Dr. Moreton, Kunze, Ward, Bell	16	28	
Coker, Vance, Lenchan, Coffey	23	20	
Allison, Barnett, Lewis, Young	13	29	
Dr. Jobbins, Macpherson, Archibald, Pumfrey	21	22	
Dr. Gaffney, Morresy, Riddell, Waldron	23	26	
	96	125	

The final mid-week match for the year was played at Coorparoo on December 9. Here again the home players were the winners, the result being:—

Chemists Coorparoo			
Chapman, Coker, Dunne, Bell	24	22	
Brown, Lewis, Ward, Young	29	31	
Dr. Moreton, Winterflood, Riddell, Belford	18	45	
Atkins, Dowd, Waldron, Fitzsimmons	22	21	
Allison, Macpherson, LeeBryce, Pumfrey	26	25	
	119	144	

To wind up the activities of the club for the year, the players stayed on for tea at Coorparoo club, where they were joined by other chemist-members, and after tea items and films were enjoyed. The evening was a good climax to a pleasant year for the Chemists' Bowling Club.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on December 2.

Attendance.—Mr. W. A. Lenehan (Chairman), Messrs. C. A. Nichol, F. H. Phillips, W. E. Martin, C. W. Noble, A. B. Chater, L. W. Huxham, L. Hall, G. Nolan, A. Bell, J. J. Delahunty and the State Secretary.

The President extended a welcome to Mr. G. Nolan, who returned recently after some months overseas. He trusted that Mr. Nolan and Mrs. Nolan had had a very enjoyable trip, and he asked Mr. Nolan to convey the regards of the Committee to Mrs. Nolan.

Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.—Mr. Delahunty reported that the members of the sub-committee had met at his home since last meeting. Lengthy discussion took place concerning the forthcoming "Dexsal" month, D-Day Shampoo and other matters.

Mr. Martin moved that the report of the Trade and Commerce Committee be received, and the members be congratulated on their good work, especially as far as the "Dexsal" campaign is concerned. Seconded by Mr. Nichol. Carried.

Application by Chemists' Assistants for Increased Wages.—Mr. Noble reported that he and Mr. Hall attended the Industrial Court on November 23 for the hearing of the Chemists' Assistants' Application. Mr. Jones, of the Queensland Employers' Federation, represented the Guild, and very ably presented the case on behalf of the employers. In the Union's claim there was no indication of the grounds on which the employees had based their claim. Mr. Jones took it that they were basing it on the margins allowed to the metal trades. Mr. Jones took various comments of the previous magistrate when the last case was heard in May, as most of those arguments would still pertain.

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. Noble reported that, besides opposing the application, application was made to clarify some of the classifications in the present award. It was strange that the Union representative had no argument to offer to the Court.

Mr. Hall mentioned that the B.A.F.S. Dispensaries were cited in the application, and they were present on this occasion.

Unfinancial Members.—The Treasurer reported that eight members had failed to pay the current year's subscription. It was unanimously resolved that these memberships be terminated, and the wholesalers advised accordingly.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. D. B. Davies, Mt. Morgan, and P. R. Burn, Lutwyche.

Branch Recording.—Mrs. F. A. Leddingham, trading as Moroney's Pharmacy, Windsor.

Reinstatement and Change of Address.—Mr. R. E. Sekel, now Rex Pharmacy, Rex Building, 180 Wickham street, Fortitude Valley.

Termination of Membership on Account of Sale of Pharmacy.—Mr. T. J. Moroney, 220 Lutwyche road, Windsor. As Mr. Moroney was one of the early members of the Guild, it was agreed that a letter be sent to Mr. Moroney, conveying the Committee's good wishes for the future.

Correspondence.—To Mr. O. C. V. Leggo (N.S.W.), Mr. W. R. Iliffe (Vic.), and Mr. K. E. Thomas (N.S.W.), congratulating them on being the recipients of Honorary Life Membership of the Guild, and expressing the hope that they might be long spared to enjoy this honour.

To State secretaries in other States, inquiring if they have a Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee, and if so would they be good enough to give an idea of the work which is covered by such a sub-committee. Reply from N.S.W. Branch, attaching copies of minutes of their sub-committee. This information has been passed on to Mr. Delahunty.

To the Secretaries of the Mackay, Townsville and Cairns Zones, advising that to compensate for higher wages, higher cost of living and freight charges, the Committee recommends that chemists in the Northern and Mackay Divisions of the State should add the sixpence allowable to all dispensing fees, including the 1/6 recording fee.

From Federal Merchandising Manager: (1) Re Kleenex Tissues' new trade terms. Advising he has opened negotiations with the principals of the company concerned, following protests from a number of States. (2) Attaching communication received from the Managing Director of Australian Cellulocotton Products Pty. Ltd., from which it would be seen that there was little prospect of the company departing from the new price structures now operating.

A copy of the Federal President's letter had been forwarded to all Committee Members.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding report of Executive Meeting, from which it would appear that the next meeting of the Association will be held in Melbourne in May, 1956.

From Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., advising reduced wholesale prices for certain Elastoplast Plasters and Paragon Plasters, and reduced retail prices, which will become effective after January 3. The Sec-

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POWDERS & TABLETS

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

retary was asked to convey this information to members as speedily as possible.

Federal Activities.—Mr. Martin (Federal Delegate) tabled financial statements for the three months July to September, for the information of members. Minutes of the Federal Council meeting in October were also tabled.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters which had been engaging the attention of the Board.

Mist. Bismuth Oxybrom Co.—Mr. Nichol said this was bought by weight and dispensed by measure. He wondered whether it could be included in the front of the Drug Tariff, and priced among the list of commonly used ethicals. The Secretary was requested to pass this query on to Federal Office.

Seasonal Greetings.—This being the final meeting for the year, the President said he desired to express seasonal greetings and good wishes for the coming year to all members and their families and to Miss Brighthouse and the office staff.

After the President's good wishes had been reciprocated, the meeting terminated, and those present adjourned for supper.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. D. Saies assisted Mr. H. Flaherty in the early part of December.

Mr. J. Kellas acted as reliever for Mr. R. Reusch, of Nuriootpa, during November.

Mr. A. M. Ramsey has been working with Mr. R. Cavanagh, of Stepney.

Mr. H. Flood is now managing the pharmacy conducted by Mr. Saeur at Anzac Highway, Plympton.

Mr. D. Saies assisted Mr. H. Miller, of Unley, during the middle of November.

Mr. E. Hillman, who has left some months ago for England, is reported to have booked his passage back to Australia.

Mr. J. Otto acted as manager at the end of November and beginning of December for Mr. N. Cumming, of Cleve.

Mr. C. Austin and **Mr. R. Brice** have acted as locum for Mr. M. Connell, who is the manager for Messrs. Ramsey and Currie at their Edwardstown Pharmacy.

Mr. G. L. Higgins has sold his pharmacy in Prospect to Mr. C. Austin, who has been assisting Mrs. McCook, of Charles street, Adelaide. Mr. Higgins has opened a new pharmacy on the main north road at Enfield.

Mr. K. S. Porter, President of the Pharmacy Board, made a brief trip to Melbourne early in December on official business, and had to miss the December meeting of the Board. Mr. G. Burns acted as chairman during Mr. Porter's absence.

Miss Y. Fricker left Mt. Barker at the end of December to assist Mr. K. S. Porter, of Albert Park, and to act as relieving manageress at the Pier Pharmacy, Glenelg, during the absence of Mr. A. Sperber.

Marriage.—**McCaffrey-Sperber.**—Mr. and Mrs. Allan Sperber will live at Glenelg when they return from their motoring honeymoon to Sydney. Mrs. Sperber

was formerly Margaret McCaffrey, daughter of Mr. L. A. McCaffrey and the late Mrs. McCaffrey. The bridegroom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Sperber, of Kurralta Park.

BIRTHS.

Crago (nee Iverson).—On November 20, at Calvary, to Marjorie, wife of Reginald—a daughter (Robyn Mary).

Flood.—On September 30, at Calvary, to Fay and Hal—a son.

DRUG THEFT FROM CAR.

Police issued further warnings over all radio stations following the theft of a quantity of dangerous drugs from two chemists' cars recently. The drugs have not yet been recovered.

A bottle of arsenic and a bottle of barbitone were taken from the glove-box of the car of Mr. M. G. Ramsay, of Wattle avenue, Hove, in Hindley street, City.

Twelve phials of morphine sulphate were taken from the boot of the car of Mr. C. J. Kean, of Junction road, Mansfield Park, in Hanson road, Woodville.

CALOMEL POISONING.

Child's Illness Leads to Charge.

Edward Forrest, grocer, of Glandore, was fined £2/10/-, with 10/- costs, for having on September 22 sold medicine containing mercurous chloride, the label stating that the medicine was suitable for children during and after the teething period.

The charge had arisen because a child had been admitted to the Children's Hospital on September 16, after teething powders containing calomel had been given to it for three months, said Mr. A. C. E. Woodsford, prosecuting for the Department of Public Health.

Mr. Woodsford said the action was taken under new regulations governing the use of mercurous chloride in children's medicine.

The department had investigated medical reports from the Children's Hospital, and on September 30 an inspector and sister from the department had gone to the defendant's shop in South road, Glandore.

Powders found in the shop had been put in an incinerator.

Mr. R. R. Buttery, for Forrest, said his client had not been in the State when the relevant legislation was passed.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF S.A.

Evening Lecture Series, 1954.

On November 16 last the concluding gathering for the year took place in the George Murray Hall of the Refectory of the University of Adelaide, when Professor Sir Stanton Hicks, of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, gave a talk under the title of "Food and the Pharmacist."

The speaker first showed how the ideas of man covering the role of food in nutrition have undergone many changes over the last 200 years. In the older concepts there was the idea that food was "something that burns" but with no realisation of what actually took place or what food did in maintaining life.

Lavoisier's work on combustion aided these older studies, but it was not until an understanding of thermo-dynamic principles became clearer that the relationship of food and energy was seen in better perspective.

For a long time the idea was held that fats, carbohydrates and proteins existed as reserves, being used and replaced as the body required.

Schoenheimer's work with radio-active labelled materials showed very clearly that nothing was "stationary," but that a dynamic interchange exists, with continual change and replacement taking place all the time.

The lecturer emphasised the extreme importance of the dynamic state of affairs, with due balance between

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

usage and replacement, also that even a slight upset in equilibrium will, in due course, result in some bodily disorder.

A clear understanding of these mechanisms is still not possible. The complexities of the living cell are incredible, and only slowly are the rolls of enzymes and other factors being unravelled. The concept of Entropy was briefly mentioned by the speaker.

The Professor then proceeded to make particular reference to the vitamins, and recounted some of the views which have been held at various times. Stories illustrating the lack of fundamental knowledge of the bodily requirements of vitamin B and B2 in particular were humorous, but appropriately pointed to the subject matter of the lecture; many were coloured by war-time conditions and experiences in looking after the health of troops in the field.

The concluding section of the lecture stressed the importance of viewing nutrition as a cycle, the need for constant soil replacement and the deficiencies of modern farming methods as opposed to those used by supposedly backward native races.

The lecturer invited questions, and these were readily forthcoming, in particular dealing with the role of drugs, the deterioration of foods and the significance of brown and white breads.

At the conclusion of the address the President, Mr. A. C. Holloway, asked Mr. A. A. Russell to move a vote of thanks, which he did in a few phrases which summed up the general satisfaction of the 70-80 members present, and drew an enthusiastic response.

During the supper which followed it was interesting to note the small group which surrounded the Professor in further discussion on the topic of the evening.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on December 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) and Messrs. H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, R. R. Patrick, E. Lloyd Miller, A. A. Russell, J. Retallick, V. L. Mitchell and the Secretary.

P.A.T.A.—The Secretary was requested to again endeavour to obtain a loan of the Constitution of the P.A.T.A., and to request one of the chemist representatives on the P.A.T.A. to keep the Guild informed of the transactions at the P.A.T.A. meetings.

Ipana.—Secretary to notify the Federal Merchandising Manager that the Ipana 12-dozen parcel buy was operating with the wholesalers here quite satisfactorily.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. D. Bardolph, Nairne; R. J. Butler, Hectorville and C. R. D. Austin, Enfield.

Correspondence.—From Federal Office, President's letter received with pleasure.

Kleenex Tissues.—Secretary to notify Federal Merchandising Manager that this Committee considers five case buy to be too great. Secretary to enquire from wholesalers the price for one, two and five case lots of Kleenex and Kotex.

Xmas Promotion Plan.—Received. Secretary to inform Federal Merchandising Manager of the objection to the stickers.

Relaxa Tablets.—Secretary to advise the Federal Merchandising Manager that this Committee insists that it be a chemists only line, and that wholesalers must not supply to any person or persons other than Guild chemists; also advise that this Committee will endeavour to get a chemist established at Woomera.

Financial.—Monthly statement was presented and approved, and accounts amounting to £154/2/1 were passed for payment.

F.S.M.A. Inc.—Approve supply of pricing system to 24 shops at £3/3/- each for the remainder of the year; thereafter £5/5/- annually.

Remit to next meeting the tax position and the cutting of dispensed lines.

P.A.T.A.—Secretary to endeavour to get list of stores at present holding chemist permits. Secretary to write the Federal Merchandising Manager re the 20 miles supply radius.

Chamber of Manufactures.—(a) Arbitration in respect of managers and relievers to be proceeded with, and not let rest. (b) Re costs for work done; to be considered at a subsequent meeting. (c) Marginal rates agreed to be approved at 2½ times 1937 rates.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) reported upon National Union of Pharmacy and apprentices, Ipana, colour film and the Shell Co.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. G. K. F. Scott) reported on the doctor opening at Gumeracha, and his desire to have a pharmacy opened there, and in regard to Max Factor Lip Stick.

General.—Secretary to write Federal Merchandising Manager re labels on Sharp and Dohme ethical proprietaries being too hard to remove.

Mutual Hospital Association.—Secretary to enquire from Victoria if commission is paid on all money paid in, in the State scheme.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital.—Mr. Patrick reported the channelling of prescriptions. The matter was left to the President, Mr. Patrick, and the Secretary to investigate.

Storage of Serums, Vaccines and Antibiotics.—Secretary to ascertain what temperatures required for storage.

A vote of thanks was expressed by all members to the President and Secretary for the services rendered during the year, and expressions of goodwill for the festive season and the New Year were reciprocated.

The meeting then closed.

AMPOULES

The Standards Association of Australia announces the issue for public critical review, as Document 284, of a draft Australian standard specification for ampoules.

At the 30th Session of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science discussions on ampouling led to a recommendation to the Standards Association that a standard for glass ampoules be prepared. It was pointed out that variations in the thickness of glass and apertures of the stem cause great difficulty in particular when using automatic or semi-automatic filling or sealing equipment. Such equipment is now widely used, even for comparatively small-scale ampouling, and it is important that ampoules be as uniform in dimensions as possible.

Inquiries by S.A.A. revealed wide support for the proposed standards, and indicated that the latest British standard, 795: 1953, Ampoules, would be largely suitable.

The Sub-committee appointed to consider the matter has now recommended endorsement of 795, subject to a few amendments, notably the addition of 7 ml. and 11 ml. ampoules, as used by Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.

Copies of Doc. 284, which sets out the amendments, may be obtained from the Headquarters of the Association, Science House, Gloucester street, Sydney; from the Victorian Branch, at 422 Collins street, Melbourne; and from branch offices in other capital cities and at Newcastle. The British Standard 795 may be examined at or purchased from these offices. The Association will welcome constructive comment from persons concerned with glass ampoules; such comment should be forwarded not later than February 16, 1955.

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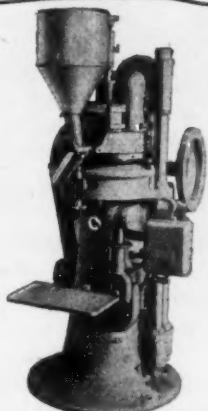
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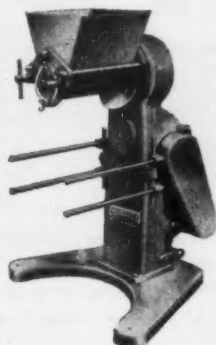
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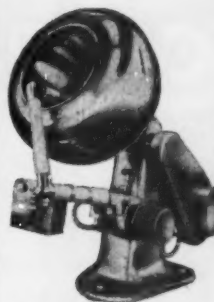
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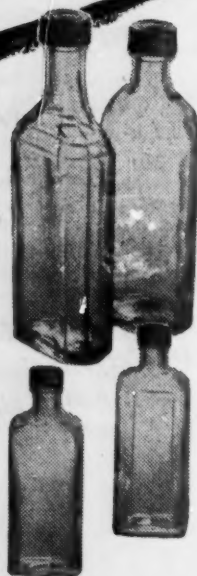
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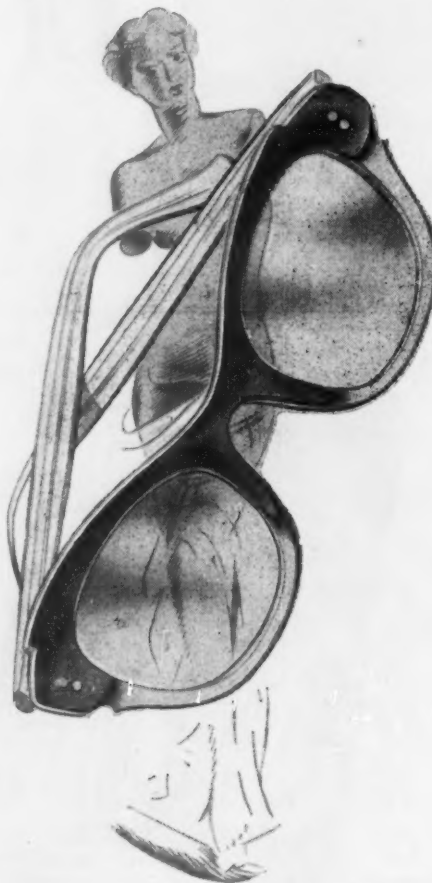
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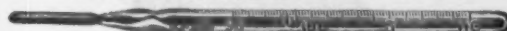
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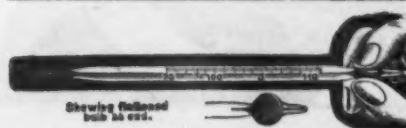
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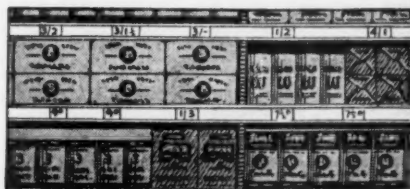
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$\frac{S}{2}$	Before dilution	3	0
	After dilution	3	0
$\frac{S}{4}$	Before dilution	3	1
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$\frac{S}{8}$	Before dilution	3	2
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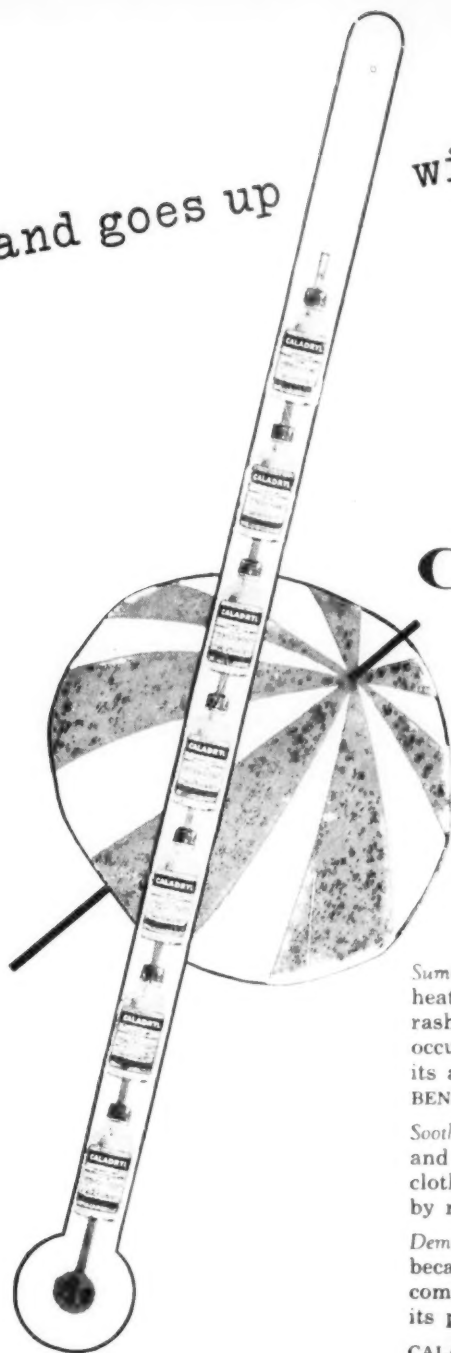
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